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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-95-003

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ASEAN Officials Make Plans for Regional Forum

BK0501084895 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
5 Jan 95 p A5

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ASEAN wants its one-year-old ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to continue acting as an early-warning mechanism for regional states in promoting peace and stability within the region, senior ASEAN officials said yesterday.

The officials said, however, that the grouping believed the second ARF should take an evolutionary step forward from its first meeting, last July by identifying feasible confidence-building measures (CBMs) for early implementation.

The two points were at the centre of discussions held at yesterday's informal meeting of senior ASEAN political official participating in ARF. The first officials Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) ARF meeting will be held in Brunei on May 2 and 24 to discuss recommendations from this meeting and to prepare for the second, ministerial ARF meeting this July.

Brunei's Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Lim Jock Seng described the one day meeting, which he chaired, as a brain storming session to allow senior officials to discuss and address all proposals and inputs concerning regional security cooperation under the ARF made since the first meetings in Bangkok last July.

According to Lim, there were around 30 to 40 proposals concerning CBMs tabled by ARF countries, as well as Australia and Canada. Among these proposals were the setting up of regional peace-keeping training centres, the circulation of individual countries' defence white papers (polices on defence before being promulgated) and maritime security cooperation.

The senior official said the so-called SOM retreat mainly discussed four issues: ARF direction and goals, the speed of ARF development; criteria for ARF membership; and inter-session activities of ARF governments and their academic counterparts.

He said the meeting also discussed specific CBM measures proposed at the first ARF meeting for early implementation.

"We are looking at these proposals with a view to select ones that could immediately be implemented and reflect the momentum of the ARF process," Lim said.

Thai Foreign Ministry Deputy Permanent Secretary Sarot Chawanawirat said after yesterday's meeting that he shared the view that the ARF should take the necessary steps to implement whatever it can in order to maintain the momentum and prove that it is a practical forum.

Sarot said ASEAN believed that ARF should continue solely as a talk shop and take a moderate approach concerning security cooperation. This could be done by taking into account the interests of each individual country and the objectives towards regional cooperation regarding security, he said.

He said the meeting had agreed, so far, to produce two papers from the inter-session meetings. A so-called Track One, which concerns ASEAN government officials' meetings on ARF issues, and Track Two, on regional academic meetings.

Yesterday's meeting was also attended by academics from six ASEAN-based institutes of Strategic and International Studies at a joint session in the afternoon.

Dr Suchit Bunbongkam of Chulalongkorn University said ASEAN academics have recommended to their government counterparts that the second ARF should take stock of developments from the first meeting and to try to finalize proposals raised concerning security cooperation.

Dr Suchit, who is chairman of Thailand's Institute of Strategic and International Study, said ASEAN academics shared the same view as their government counterparts that the ARF should remain as a consultative process and should take a step-by-step approach on security issues.

"There is no need to turn the forum into a organizational institution. Going too fast will jeopardize the forum and undermine the unity of member states," Dr Suchit said.

At the joint-session with ASEAN senior officials, the political scientist said that both sides had discussed ways to link Track One and Track Two, as well as how academics could work closely with senior ASEAN political officials on the issues.

He said ASEAN academics were of the view that turning present bilateral security arrangements between ARF members into a multilateral process was a practical idea.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Dato Kamil Jaffa said Cambodia could join the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) if it gained ASEAN observer status and expressed interest in joining.

Observer status in ASEAN is already an established criteria for ARF membership, he said. While Vietnam and Laos attended the ARF meeting last year in the capacity of observers, Cambodia has not yet applied to be an ASEAN observer.

The ASEAN senior officials' meeting yesterday did not reach a conclusion on the possible expansion of new membership.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Auto Parts Talks To Resume Latter Half of Jan

OW0501114595 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 5 Jan 95 Morning Edition p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] With Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama set to visit the United States on 10 January, it has been decided that the automobile and auto parts talks in the Japanese-U.S. economic consultations should be resumed in the latter half of January. It can be said that the United States has, more or less, accepted Japan's positions against setting numerical targets and on limiting the topics of the talks to those issues within the government's reach. But, depending on how Japan's deregulation concerning the spare parts goes, the U.S. Government can toughen its attitude.

The resumption of the talks was first announced by the Japanese Government, and then by the U.S. Government—Secretary of Commerce Brown and others—on 4 January. The reason for making the announcement at this point in time is believed to have stemmed from the Japanese Government's desire "not to make the frictions over automobiles turn into a political issue of debate at the Japanese-U.S. summit" while Prime Minister Murayama is in the United States in mid-January (according to an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's [MITI] International Trade Policy Bureau).

The U.S. Government, on the other hand, is believed to have judged, "It would serve us better if we find ways to increase opportunities for the sales of the U.S. products rather than spend time debating endlessly." In other words, the United States has decided to wait and see for a while how Japan proceeds with its deregulation of spare parts for automobiles.

But in the failed ministerial-level negotiations between MITI Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and the U.S. Trade Representative, the differences between the two parties over the issue of spare parts were found to be very great. It is quite possible that the U.S. Government will grow discontented over the substance of the deregulation regarding the spare parts.

Meanwhile, concerning expanded imports of finished vehicles and purchases of foreign-made parts by Japanese companies, MITI Minister Hashimoto insists, "The government can do only things that are within its power—like presenting opportunities."

Toyoda Welcomes Resumption

OW0501114695 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 5 Jan 95 Morning Edition p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] On 4 January, Tatsuro Toyoda, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, issued a statement on the recent agreement between the Japanese and U.S. Governments to resume

negotiations on the automobile and auto parts sector under the Japanese-U.S. economic framework talks in the second half of January. The negotiations have been suspended since October 1994. Toyoda said: "I welcome the fact that the two countries have agreed to resume the negotiations after making it clear that the issue of setting numerical targets and things beyond the control of the government should not be subject to talks. I expect an early agreement on deregulation and other issues that should be discussed between the two governments."

U.S. Embassy in Tokyo Analyzes Market Share

OW0501020595 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 30 Dec 94 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] The American Embassy in Tokyo recently compiled a report, in which it said: "There are many cases in which Asian and European countries receive greater benefits than U.S. firms from changes brought about by the Japan-U.S. agreement that calls on Japan to liberalize its markets." The report analyzes increases in each country's exports to Japan following the second Japan-U.S. semiconductor accord signed in 1991 and the market-oriented sector selective talks (MOSS talks) concluded in 1987. In the report, the embassy rebuts the accusation that "the United States is only pursuing the interest of U.S. companies."

The report points out that, although the foreign share in the Japanese semiconductor market increased by 39 percent in the 1991-1993 period, the share of North American products grew less, with a 29 percent increase. This allegation suggests that exports of semiconductors from Asia and Europe to Japan have greatly increased thanks to the Japan-U.S. semiconductor agreement.

It also notes that, following the agreement of imports of medical products reached during the MOSS talks, Japan's imports of medical products from Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries have increased, while imports from the United States have decreased slightly.

According to the report, Australia and New Zealand have greatly expanded their sales of beef in Japan, and Malaysia and Canada also have attained a great increase in their sales of wooden products.

The U.S. pressure on Japan to open its markets is criticized by European countries as being aimed at assisting specific U.S. firms.

The increase of the U.S. market share in Japan following the Japan-U.S. accord is relatively small compared to those attained by other countries. Some may think this is because American companies are less competitive. Nevertheless, the U.S. report appears to have emphasized remarkable business achievements in Japan by foreign companies other than U.S. firms to avert criticism that the United States pursues only its own interest.

MITI Announces Priority Areas for Deregulation
OW0401170595 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 4 Jan 95 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] On the basis of requests submitted by private sector organizations, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has formulated priority areas for easing government regulations. They are composed of 65 items and 11 fields—including houses and land; information and communications; financial services, bonds, and insurance; distribution, transportation, employment and labor, and environmental protection. Among other things, MITI calls for lifting the ban on holding companies—a ban on the corporate practice of buying other companies' stocks for the sole purpose of controlling their management, the promotion of importing construction materials, redrawing the lines for areas that can be developed to include urban areas, the merger of the communications and broadcasting sectors, and the easing of regulations on the sales of liquors and medicines. MITI plans to take the lead in easing regulations such as the Large-Scale Retail Store Law. As for goods that fall under the jurisdiction of other ministries and agencies, MITI plans to work with the relevant ministries and agencies in the near future to achieve the implementation of deregulation.

During a period from November to December 1994, the government listened to the private sectors' demands for deregulation. The government did this to map out by March a plan for the promotion of deregulation for FY 1995-99. As part of this campaign, MITI asked business organizations to submit their demands. By 20 December 1994, MITI received more than 2,500 requests from about 140 organizations. Since many of the requests fall under the jurisdictions of other ministries and agencies, however, MITI has decided to disclose the requests made by more than three organizations as the priority areas for deregulation. MITI wants other ministries and agencies to use them as reference points.

Of the priority areas, the most popular requests were the "easing of construction regulations such as limiting the floor space of buildings in relation to the size of the lots on which they stand and the zoning law," and the "easing of regulations on vehicles' load limits." The request to ease construction regulations was made by 15 organizations, including the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, the Japanese Association of Corporate Executives, the National Federation of Small Business Associations, and the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association. The request to ease the regulations on load limits was submitted by the Petroleum Association of Japan, the Japan Mining Industry Association, the Cement Association of Japan, and other 12 organizations. Twelve organizations called for the "extension of the valid period of inspection stickers for commercial and other vehicles." Eleven organizations called for the "promotion of the wide use of computers

[johoka] by reviewing the Corporation Tax Act and other laws, which obliges companies to keep books for a certain number of years."

U.S., Japanese Firms To Build Mekong Power Plant

OW0401095195 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Jan. 4 KYODO—A Japan-U.S. consortium will launch a multibillion dollar electric power development project along the Mekong River in Indochina, government sources said Wednesday [4 January].

Total investment is estimated at several trillion yen or tens of billions of dollars, the sources said.

They said the project will be undertaken by two Japanese and two U.S. construction and engineering companies.

The U.S. companies are Bechtel Inc., a major construction firm based in San Francisco, and Engineering Consulting Company Development Alternatives Inc. of Washington.

The Japanese partners are Electric Power Development Co., a joint venture between the Japanese Government and electric power companies, and Nippon Koei Co., one of the world's leading engineering consulting companies, the sources said.

The two U.S. companies will assess the future demand for electric power in the region, while their Japanese partners will carry out a feasibility study for the project, the sources said.

They said a blueprint for the project, including the location of power stations, will be prepared by the Engineering Consulting Firms Association, Japan, an organization affiliated with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI]. Asian Development Bank will help with funding.

In the planned project, several hydroelectric power stations will be built in Laos to harness the powerful waters of the Mekong which runs through the four Indochinese states of Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia and Laos, the sources said.

Power transmission lines will be completed by 2010 for transmission of electricity from Laos to Vietnam and Thailand, and will be extended to Cambodia by 2020, they said.

The Japanese Government will give all-out support to the project, which is a model for joint Japan-U.S. undertakings, a MITI official said.

Greater Focus on Middle East Policy Urged

952A0164A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Nov 94 Evening Edition p 5

[Article by Yuzo Waki, editorial staff writer of the European Bureau: "Middle East Politics and Business Opportunities—Japanese Undertakings Lack Spirit"]

NORTHEAST ASIA

[FBIS Translated Text] Changes in the Middle East political environment have been more severe than the collapse of the 1955 order in Japan. The move by numerous Arab countries one after the other to normalize relations with Israel had been a dream until just recently. The United States and nations of Europe are taking advantage of the opportunity of the changes in the Middle East and are moving to solidify a foothold in the Middle East with government and private enterprise united together. In contrast, it is difficult to say that Japanese undertakings in the Middle East have been energetic. The Japanese presence in the Middle East clearly seems to have declined. Taking a hard look at energy and security in the future, it is necessary for Japan also to direct its eyes more to the Middle East.

"Arab unity" in the form of opposition to West European society and Israel are no longer functioning on the stage of international politics. The Arab League just continues to talk of "solidarity until demands are met," but the members who inherently have not been combative are acting independently. Jordan has decided on independent peace and Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations canceled the cooperative business boycott against Israel at the end of September.

The first point on changes in the business environment surrounding the Middle East is that political obstacles that had divided markets are gradually disappearing.

The second point is oil. In Japan, it has been a common bad practice not to be concerned about the Middle East so long as there is no instability in oil supply and demand or prices for the near future, and the immediate concern is apt to be focused on Asia. In the United States and Europe, however, they have a medium- to long-term "sense of crisis" that "Asian economic growth is rapid and that China, which is a big oil-producing country, will turn into a purely oil-importing country and that the Indonesian export surplus also will drop," and "then in the not too distant future, it appears that world dependence on Gulf oil will rise all at once."

France is turning to secure oil interests from Iraq and others to the point of causing diplomatic friction with the United States, and even Prime Minister Major of Britain which holds the North Sea oil fields has repeatedly visited Gulf countries and indicated an awareness that "it is important to have normal friendship in case of an emergency."

Of course, behind the Middle East diplomacy of Britain, France, and others which have united government and private enterprise is the separate objective of supporting their own nations' weapons and aircraft industries which are suffering a post-cold war "soft landing." When it comes to U.S. business talks with Saudi Arabia, commerce, military, and politics are even more intensely linked. With military contribution during the Gulf war as a trump card, the weapons and aircraft which the United States sold to Saudi Arabia totaled \$40 billion.

Saudi Arabia, which has had sluggish oil revenues and the lowest surplus ever in fund reserves, is overwhelmed with the fiscal burden. There even are people who grumble, "The country is sinking under exploitation by the United States." While depending on the power of the United States, strong doubts about the reality of nearly exclusive support of the United States becomes the third point.

Saudi Arabia and others are eagerly seeking joint venture investments linked to creation of a receptacle for new employment. The United States and Europe are ahead in this aspect also, including "collateral investment" for weapon orders, and Japanese investment has been close to zero since the mid-1980's. Reflection on the Arab side that "we really are hoping for Japan" is turning to dissatisfaction with and distrust of a backward-looking Japan.

Serious Exchanges With a Long-Range View

In Japan also, a critical awareness about the drop in Japanese presence has strengthened in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA], and among persons in charge of the Middle East in various companies. The obstacle of profitability on investment just by efforts of individual companies cannot be easily surmounted. Activation of economic cooperation on the Middle East by tie-ups between government and private enterprise such as holding down project costs by aggressive investment of public capital is indispensable.

Japan has not been prominent in contribution of capital to aid Middle East peace either. At the Middle East/North Africa economic summit in Casablanca, there were no cabinet-level VIP's or top business figures, and the British FINANCIAL TIMES and others indicated concern about "the absence of Japan." It is a serious problem that an appeal has not been made in the media of the local countries and United States and Europe for a positive stance of contribution to Middle East stabilization which is attracting world attention.

Economic cooperation itself is the linchpin of diplomatic strategy in the world today. Events such as the tour of the Middle East by the crown prince and the first Japan/GCC conference of economists in Tokyo in November have continued in succession. It is believed to be the demarcation point for Japan, which lacks a strategy as a nation as a whole, to study seriously its relationship with the Middle East.

Igarashi Says Murayama To Visit PRC Mid-Mar *OW0501103095 Tokyo NIPPON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 5 Jan 95 Morning Edition p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 4 January, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi commented on Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's visit to China in his speech to a New Year's party hosted by his supporters in Asahikawa City, Hokkaido, his own constituency. Igarashi indicated

that Prime Minister Murayama would visit China in mid-March, saying: "I think the prime minister will probably pay a visit to China, his long-pending hope, around (off and on) the holidays in March."

If the visit takes place in March, it is expected that the handling of the DPRK's (North Korean) suspected nuclear weapons development and the confirmation of the Japanese-Chinese cooperative relationship at an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum to be held in Osaka in November will be the main topics at the Japanese-Chinese summit talks between Prime Minister Murayama and President Jiang Zemin. The prime minister also intends to strongly demand that China refrain from conducting nuclear tests.

Initially, the most probable occasion for the prime minister's visit to China had been considered to be the holiday period in early May.

Tokyo Voices Concern to Moscow Over Chechnya

OW0501112695 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT
5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO—Japan has conveyed to Russia its concern over civilian deaths in the Republic of Chechnya, a top Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

An official of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow conveyed the message in a meeting with a Russian Foreign Ministry official late last year, the ministry official said on condition of anonymity.

Tokyo expressed concern that many civilians were reportedly being killed in the Chechen capital of Grozny in the clash between Russian troops and the Chechens, he said.

The conflict in Chechnya cannot be ignored by the international community, the official said.

Fighting erupted in late November in Chechnya, which declared its independence in 1991.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin sent up to 40,000 troops into Chechnya in mid-December in a bid to force Chechen President Dудаев to drop the republic's drive for independence.

Tamazawa Calls for Compact, Highly Mobile Military

OW0401044895 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT
4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Jan. 4 KYODO—The head of Japan's Defense Agency said Wednesday [4 January] Tokyo hopes to build a "compact and highly mobile" defense force capable of counteracting emergencies "flexibly" under its next five-year defense buildup plan.

Tokuichiro Tamazawa made the remarks in his annual New Year speech to Self-Defense Forces officers at the agency's headquarters in Tokyo, spelling out the government's basic stance on the defense plan for the fiscal 1996-2000 period.

Fiscal 1995 is the final year of the current five-year defense buildup plan that began in 1990. Japan has set aside 4.72 trillion yen in its draft defense budget for fiscal 1995 beginning April 1.

"We have to bolster the quality of our defense force, while maintaining a highly reliable, efficient force now that we face an age when there are new dangers scattered throughout the world in unclear and unpredictable situations that have replaced the Cold War," Tamazawa said.

"This year marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, and we will reap the fruits of the current five-year buildup plan that we have pressed ahead with in view of changes in the international situation and increased constraints in personnel and material resources."

Tamazawa emphasized Japan would seek to ensure its security through dialogue with neighboring countries such as China and Russia.

He also said Japan has to keep in sight possible establishment of a regional security mechanism "in the mid-to long-term perspective."

Murayama Attends SDPJ's Ceremony Despite Fever

OW0501044295 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT
5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama attended a new year ceremony of his Social Democratic Party (SDP) on Thursday [5 January] a day after canceling a planned visit to Ise shrine because of a slight fever.

"Don't worry. I'm all right. I'm all right," Murayama, 70, said at his official residence before getting in a limousine to go to the nearby SDP national headquarters.

Murayama had reportedly received an intravenous drip Wednesday and spent the day at his official residence after canceling all his engagements.

Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara said Wednesday that Murayama had a temperature of just above 37 C and that he decided to take a precautionary rest in order to carry through a summit with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington next week.

Aides said Murayama had his usual breakfast Thursday morning [passage indistinct].

Murayama caught a cold at the year-end in his first homecoming journey to his native Oita Prefecture since

assuming the premiership last June 29. His hectic itinerary at home had reportedly exhausted him.

Hata Supporters Said Mistreated in Appointments

OW0401123195 Tokyo *MAINICHI SHIMBUN* in Japanese 4 Jan 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] It is apparent that Keiwa Okuda, former transport minister and (former advisor to the Japan Renewal Party), and other people, who voted for Tsutomu Hata in the election for president of the New Frontier Party [NFP], were unfavorably treated in the party appointments to the key posts for party officials and the "Government Preparation Committee" (Tomorrow's Cabinet) announced at the end of last year. Now that dietmen Koichiro Aino and Kauzo Aichi, who are close to Okuda, are saying that they plan to activate a policy group soon, it is likely that the party will be divided into two groups—the mainstream group and the non-mainstream group.

"It will not be too long before the people come to realize who is the real thing and who is the imposter," so said Okuda in a party at a Tokyo hotel on 27 December held to congratulate his 25th year as a member of the House of Representatives. Politicians have not been invited to the event, but Hata showed up regardless. Hata praised Okuda, saying, "Look around the political world; you will not find a man like him. I would like to see him continue to speak up. The track the NFP is on can be corrected that way."

Both of them had party General Secretary Ichiro Ozawa in mind in making these remarks. Okuda supports Hata because he cannot accept Ozawa's "highhanded yet concealed way of running the party," according to a senior official of the former Japan Renewal Party. Even in interpreting the recent move by Hata and Okuda to ally with the "New Democratic League" of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], an NFP official's view was that this is an act to spite Ozawa for driving the SDPJ out of the Hata coalition government."

There is no denying that the Hata supporters were treated coldly in the recent appointments of the party. No major posts were given to either Okuda or Aino. Hata was said to have wanted the post of shadow foreign minister, insisting, "There is no appropriate man for it." Instead, he was named director of the political reform promotion headquarters. In the case of Hajime Funada, even though he once served on the cabinet as director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, he had to be content being named vice chairman of the party organizing committee. The people supporting Hata complain, "the party is becoming irrational," according to a middle-ranking official of the NFP.

Dietman Aino and his colleagues intend to call on all the dietmembers who voted for Hata in the party presidential election to join the policy group to be activated. Among the dietmembers who support Hata, there are

some who insist "we are absolutely against factional activities." As such, it is not certain how many will come to join the group, but there is no doubt that the group will turn into a major source of instability for the NFP.

* LDP Capacity for Self-Reform Questioned

952B0056A Tokyo *ASAHI SHIMBUN* in Japanese 7 Nov 94 p 4

[Article by political reporter Hajime Sakurai: "Low-Key Debate in Basic Issues Research Committee"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Debate has been low key in the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Basic Issues Research Committee (Masaharu Gotoda, chairman) which is proceeding with a review of the party platform and basic ideology. Perhaps because their life as an opposition party was short at a scant one-year period, it seems like the "sense of crisis" about the future of the party which had risen within the party directly after losing power has already passed. Not a few Diet members and those in local organizations even say "a review is not necessary." However, that does not mean that the ideology at the time that the party was formed about 40 years ago is valid now that the situation at home and abroad has greatly changed. Isn't this the very time that the LDP should make use of its experience as an opposition party for the first time and set forth ideology and policies that are fixed firmly on the future?

New Ideology and Policies for Public Without Fear of Split Within Party

"There is no need to change the platform." "Changing to expressions that are easy to understand is enough."

The opinion that a review of ideology is not necessary stood out among prefectural liaison representatives whose opinions were heard at the party headquarters by the LDP Basic Issues Research Committee one day. Wary views also had come one after the other in the hearing of the opinions of Diet members on 26 October.

Michio Watanabe is a typical character with a cautious view. In his *New Conservative Revolution*, published in April, he asserts that "those who reread the LDP platform and sympathize with its spirit will unite and open up the future." There are many legislators akin to him in the cautious faction.

Backslide With Restoration to Power

Awareness that "it is adequate to fight the next election under the banner of the LDP" is raising its head among both Diet members and local legislators aiming at unified local elections and House of Councilors elections next year or preparation for a general election after enforcement of the House of Representatives single-seat electoral district mapping law.

The chaos in the LDP directly after being degraded to an opposition party in the summer of 1993 is fresh in their memory. Because of a sense of crisis about "whether they

should make some appeal to the public" or "would they ever be able to return to power as is," several legislator groups were created in the party and they began research on ideology and policies. The executives also created the "21st Century Committee" under the chairman of the Policy Research Council and compiled proposals on basic policies. After restoration to power, however, these activities disappeared in the shadows and the proposals of the committee were shelved.

Chairman Gotoda of the Basic Issues Research Committee has repeatedly said, "The 1955 order political system has ended and great changes in the political situation will occur concerning construction of a new system." Regarding the role of the Research Committee, he considers that "It is necessary to state clearly to the people our party's *raison d'être* that differs from other parties."

Deadlocked Aspect

The basic ideology including the LDP platform was created at the time the party was formed in 1955. It was directly after unification of the left and right wings of the Socialist Party and since the conservative camps combined in seeing the crisis of revolution, ideology naturally reflected the cold war structure and had a strong coloring of anticommunism. With the elimination of East-West opposition, political parties have been asked to make clear their post-cold war ideology.

Moreover, in the sense of creating an economic superpower from postwar chaos, it can be said that the economic policy of the LDP has succeeded. However, embracing a huge trade surplus, open markets, relaxed regulations, and administrative reform have become issues, and the whole postwar policy system is showing a deadlocked aspect. It is a situation where those who have left the party point out that "the LDP is uniting in vain, although their role has ended" (Dietman Shizuo Sato, Jiyuto [Liberal Party]).

The Japan Communist Party also had to revise greatly the party platform at its party convention in July. The conservative camp must find peace in having won in system selection. For example, although the Christian Democratic Union of Germany maintained power in the October general election, it was a hard fight, not having working out the ideology after union of East and West.

Though small in number, demands concerning ideology have come from local organizations of the LDP: "Undertake a new urban policy, decentralization of power, and environmental problems." "Think on a global scale. Go from a producer to a consumer point of view."

However, if the LDP were to strongly spell out decentralization of power, it would inevitably invite opposition from so-called *zoku* Diet members who have deep relationships with the bureaucrats and officialdom of the central government ministries and agencies and from legislators who came from the bureaucracy. If they

mention open markets and relaxed regulations, urban consumers will support them, but producers, including agricultural groups, who are the traditional support base of the LDP, will probably feel apprehension.

In the security aspect, as opposed to Ichiro Ozawa, representative secretary general of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], who has strongly criticized "one-nation pacifism" and preached a positive international contribution, Gotoda has preached uniqueness and emphasized that creation of a framework for peace such as abolishment of nuclear weapons and arms reduction should be dispatched from Japan to the world. If Gotoda's pet views are made the new ideology of the LDP as is, however, the defection of legislators sympathetic to Ozawa's position is anticipated.

Necessary To Show Opposition Axis

Having held the reins of government for a long time, the LDP has broadened the range of policies such that it has been called "a policy department store." That also was a trick for maintaining power. However, at a time when reorganization of the political world has become a reality and it has become a situation where the same conservative forces are fighting for power by creating different political parties, should changing alignment by several combinations be repeated while the axis of opposition between political parties is still unclear?

In reality, however, fear of a split in the party, the propriety of changing the party's name, and revision of the presidential election provisions have become the center of debate. Due to this, there is probably doubt by the electorate about their awareness of the times internationally. Next year, it will be 50 years since the end of the war and the 40-year milestone since formation of the LDP. It can be called a good opportunity for the LDP to transform itself for the 21st century.

Opposition Party Leaders Interviewed on Politics

OW0401142495

[FBIS Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 2330 on 2 January carries a recorded 55-minute New Year special program entitled "New Year Interview With Political Party Leaders; Part Two—the Leaders of the Opposition Parties." The interview is conducted separately with New Frontier Party (NFP) President Toshiki Kaifu and Japan Communist Party (JCP) Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa. NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto and announcer Atsuko Yamada act as moderators. The program does not specify the date or place of the interview.

At 2331 GMT, moderator Yamada begins the interview with NFP President Kaifu by asking about the latter's hopes for the new year. Kaifu replies: "We hope to get on the right track to get over difficulties with courage." Asked about people's reaction to the inauguration of the NFP, Kaifu stresses that the NFP has gained a satisfying

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support rating to start with, and continues: "We should make further efforts to gain higher ratings."

Yamamoto asks Kaifu: "What do you think of the Murayama cabinet?" Kaifu urges that the administration keep its promises to serve the Japanese people. He then explains the need to further promote political reform: "We are still on our way to political reform. We accomplished some things but we need to give life to the reform system once it is established. I believe we must move forward to complete our political reform."

On NFP polities, Kaifu expresses his intention to correct price gaps between domestic and foreign products and improve women's social status. "Since we aim to become a political party that can bear responsibilities, we must pay greater attention to these issues," Kaifu adds.

When Yamada asks his view on the Murayama cabinet's handling of administrative reform, the president replies: "I strongly hope they will do what they promised to do. The NFP will support the administration when it is on the right track. We believe that administrative reform is a must."

After explaining the formation process of the so-called tomorrow cabinet, NFP's shadow cabinet, Kaifu talks about plans to upgrade its policy-making system and adds: "We, as politicians, should engage in thorough discussions to formulate policies, and if necessary, we must ask for assistance from the private sector."

Regarding the NFP's security policy, Kaifu notes that the discussion will be continued throughout this year to formulate the basic security concept, and adds: "We should discuss Japan's role and its limits in contributing to the international community."

Asked about how the NFP maintains party unity, Kaifu stresses the importance of intraparty discussion in an open manner. In discussing the party leadership, Kaifu emphasizes that no discord exists in his relations with Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa even though there are some differences of opinion between them.

In discussing the NFP's strategies for the next Diet sessions, Kaifu says: "The NFP will not take a stand of opposing everything for the sake of opposition in itself. To ensure global peace, to achieve a fair social system, and to create a better society, we will support the Murayama administration when we think the administration is doing something worthwhile."

Regarding 1995 elections, NFP President Kaifu expresses hopes for winning as many seats as possible and asserts his support for dissolving the House of Representatives in order to hold a general election. He says: "The current administration was not formed as a result of an official election. The Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) changed all of its campaign pledges when its leader became the prime minister. I think we need to ask for people's judgment by holding an election to achieve political reform."

At 0009 GMT, moderators conclude the discussion with Kaifu. After a short break, JCP Chairman Fuwa appears on the program as the second interviewee.

Yamamoto begins the interview by asking for Fuwa's view on the Murayama administration. Fuwa criticizes the administration, saying that it has been ignoring public opinion. He adds: "Since the SDPJ is no longer a rival force set against the Liberal Democratic Party, things are only getting worse." Fuwa continues criticizing the government, claiming that there have been no achievements in administrative reform. Regarding future political realignments, Fuwa denies that there is a possibility that the JCP will ally itself with existing political parties. He says: "We plan to form alliances with forces with which we hold similar positions, but it is not easy to find such forces." Moderators conclude the interview at 0023 GMT.

The program ends at 0025 GMT.

5,871 Political Party Branches Said Registered

*OW0401152895 Tokyo KYODO in English 1450 GMT
4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Jan. 4 KYODO—Nine political parties had registered a total of 5,871 branches with prefectural election commissions as regional fund-raising bases under the revised Political Funds Control Law by the Wednesday [4 January] deadline, officials said.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has registered 4,782 party branches, while the Social Democratic Party (SDP), which shares in the ruling three-party coalition with the LDP and new party Sakigake [Harbinger], has registered 288 branches.

The opposition Shinshinto (New Frontier Party), which was founded only in December by merging major opposition forces, registered 53 offices.

The Japanese Communist Party (JCP) has 372 branches, Komei 275, and coalition member new party Sakigake 77.

Under a new law that went into effect Sunday, the government will allocate a total of 30.9 billion yen annually to political parties depending on their number of legislators as of Jan. 1 and share of votes at the last national election.

However, no applications were filed with the Home Affairs Ministry as registering started Wednesday. Ministry officials expect the bulk of applications to arrive between Monday and the Jan. 17 deadline.

Public Security Agency Urged To Increase Targets

*OW3112124894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT
31 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Dec. 31 KYODO—The Public Security Investigation Agency [PSIA] has recommended widening the scope of its investigations to labor

unions and citizen's groups, according to a confidential document obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Saturday [31 December].

Such a move would take the extent of public intelligence gathering beyond that of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) and radicals on whom the agency already gathers information.

Sources close to the government agency say the organization drew up the document, which was kept inside the agency, to reform itself for the post Cold War era when communist forces have lost strength.

The document said the agency should expand its targets to "organizations which have never engaged in violent subversive activities" so as to conduct "wider-scale information gathering and analysis activities."

The nation's largest labor union, the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) is among those unions cited in the document.

Political parties and citizen's groups, such as those working on environment and consumer issues, are also cited as organizations the agency should keep an eye on, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the head of the agency's General Affairs Department, Katsuyoshi Yuasa, said the agency "has no knowledge of such a document."

"The agency only conducts investigations allowed by law, and will continue contributing to securing public security while paying attention to changes in and out of the country and respecting the fundamental human rights stipulated by the constitution," he said.

The Public Security Investigation Agency was established after the Subversive Activities Prevention Law of 1952, which was aimed at restricting activities of groups, disbanding them, and punishing individuals involved.

The law stirred wide criticism from the public at the time it was enacted, with critics claiming it could violate the constitution's guarantee of free assembly, association and speech.

Based on the law, the agency can collect information on groups which have engaged in violent activities or are believed likely to do so, and can request the Justice Ministry's Public Security Commission to issue restrictive measures against groups it recommends.

The agency is known to have been investigating the JCP, radical leftists such as Chukaku-ha, rightist groups and the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

If the agency includes labor unions and citizens' groups in its scope of intelligence gathering, a human rights controversy may again occur, the sources said.

Analysts say communist forces in Japan have lost momentum since the collapse of the former Soviet Union, and subsequently the agency has been criticized as no longer warranted.

They say the criticism and the ongoing mood of restructuring in the government could prompt the agency to take measures to reform itself.

Yasusaburo Hoshino, professor emeritus at Rissho University, said the agency is a "product in the era of the Cold War" and should be abolished with the end of the war.

"A move to expand scope of its investigation could be nothing less than the agency's measure to survive," he said.

MITI Policy on Industrial Hollowing Viewed

952A0165A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Nov 94 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Increasing Industrial Hollowing Out; The International Trade and Industry Ministry's Countermeasures Reaching the Crucial Point"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Amid animated discussions of the industrial hollowing out against the backdrop of a sharp rise in the value of the yen, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] is stepping up its sense of crisis with regard to the hollowing phenomenon. The ministry plans to begin taking full-scale measures in fiscal 1995 to invigorate domestic industries, such as nurturing venture businesses and assisting existing enterprises with their restructuring. It has recently set out to survey and study the enterprises' removals of their technological development departments to foreign lands. However, in some part of the private sector we hear a voice saying that the hollowing out is a large tide and can hardly be stemmed, and the industrial policies are thus reaching the crucial point.

Deeply Concerned About "Distorted Form"

The MITI basically holds the following position regarding the hollowing out: "It represents a structural adjustment in the process of economic development and links to the optimization of the industrial structure in a global sense. It is not the kind of problem deserving special attention" (the Industrial Policy Bureau). However, a move has recently been taking place even among strong industries capable of displaying their competitiveness domestically to transfer their plants overseas against the backdrop of the yen's sharp appreciation and price gaps at home and abroad that are not easily eliminated. A typical example is a new voice coming from leading industries such as automobiles and electric machines expressing concern about the hollowing out. The ministry is keeping a sharp lookout for such a move, saying that "it is a move that results in a distorted form of hollowing out."

On this score, the MITI incorporated ways of nurturing venture businesses into its fiscal 1995 budget request submitted toward the end of August. Following this step, it also decided in October to enact a new law which includes measures to assist existing enterprises with their restructuring. All this is aimed at tackling the long-and medium-term policy task of creating new industries and at the same time at pushing the conversion of the industrial structure smoothly in response to the current move toward the hollowing out.

As to the industrial hollowing out, there is a pessimistic view that once plants are transferred overseas, it is hard to think of later promoting their domestic relocation, thereby giving rise to structurally oriented long-term employment instability. On the other hand, there is an optimistic view that their transfer links to invigorating the economy from a long-term perspective through the industrial realignment stemming from international business pursuits. In this argument intended to discern the results of the hollowing out, MITI's position is close to the pessimistic view under the present situation.

Majority of Officials Are in Favor of Pushing Policies

Some ministry officials tend to advocate that it is better without a policy, saying, "the hollowing out cannot be stemmed, and it is rather better not to stem it" (a certain young bureaucrat). These people, who are a minority, reason that "when we let the process take its own course, strong industries worth surviving will grow up." A voice coming from actual policymaking quarters as well stresses the trial-and-error rule, saying that "we are tackling an unprecedented structural conversion, so no policy can be 100 percent perfect."

However, as a result of repeated discussions within the ministry, a majority of ministry officials are in favor of actively pushing industrial policies. Trying to pep up the ministry, Industrial Policy Bureau Director Tomio Tsumumi makes the following remark: "It is in the upcoming 10 years when the Japanese economy is allowed to have a little leeway. Japan must accomplish the creation of new markets during this period."

However, there is also the following view in industrial circles: "When we look at the substance of the new laws, we will find that they do not reflect any change, but carry the same conventional methods such as the preferential tax system and low-interest financing. Can they change the huge tide toward the hollowing out and invigorate domestic industries?" (a leading member of a certain electric machine manufacturing company).

In the face of the rush of medium and small businesses to foreign lands for overseas expansion due to the recent strong yen, the National Federation of Small Business Associations shows strong concern about the future of medium and small enterprises remaining within the country. However, the federation appears to feel half resigned, as the following remark of its leader indicates: "From a broad viewpoint, such a domestic situation may

represent a prearranged course in the framework of the global economy" (Chairman Koichi Inoue). Medium and small domestic enterprises have already begun taking survival measures such as tackling technological development jointly and establishing joint distribution centers.

How To Deal With Increases in Unemployment

A move has also begun taking place among large enterprises like Sharp to move their technological development departments overseas. Taking a serious view of this move, MITI has begun to study the actual status of such transfers in the technological development sector. However, it is still hard to fully see if policies can catch up and cope with the speedy hollowing out and what policies can be hammered out to make up for negative effects of the hollowing out, including an increase in unemployment.

MITI's Major Fiscal 1995 Policies

Nurturing Venture Businesses

- Enactment of a creative law on promoting medium and small enterprises
 - Expansion of subsidies to technological development
 - Expansion of the guarantee-of-obligation system toward financing
 - Creation of a reserve fund for investment losses
 - Extension of the carrying-forward period for losses

Assisting Existing Enterprises With Restructuring

- The enactment of a law on smoothly changing and applying the economic structure
 - Reduction of taxes on equipment investment and research and development
 - Extension of special treatment regarding the business assets replacement by purchase
 - Low-interest financing by the Japan Development Bank

Note: As to the laws, new bills will be submitted to the next-term ordinary Diet session. Requests for budgetary steps, including subsidies, and tax reforms have been submitted to the Finance Ministry.

Computer Network Security System To Be Developed

OW0501014695 Tokyo NIIION KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 31 Dec 94 Morning Edition p 8

[FBIS Translated Text] A project will be launched to ensure security for an inter-ministerial computer network linking 11 government ministries and agencies and 80 research institutions at universities and private corporations by protecting it from illegal intruders, such as computer hackers, and computer viruses. The Science and Technology Agency [STA], the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], and the Ministry of

Transport [MOT] plan to join hands with the Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc. [MRII] and the NEC Corporation in efforts to develop new technology in three years to prevent the leakage and destruction of classified information. This will be the first project in which the government will make full-fledged efforts at working out measures to ensure the security of computer networks.

The inter-ministerial network is a computer network linking research institutions at private corporations, government ministries and agencies, and universities. A network linking 80 such institutions will be completed in FY94 and will be connected with "Internet," the world's largest computer network. Work has begun on building databases on information regarding organic substances, information gathered from earth observation, and classified information, such as that regarding nuclear reactors. The project to ensure security for the network looks about three years into the future when the network is expected to become fully operational.

The new technology to prevent intrusion by hackers and viruses may be referred to as a "gatekeeper" system. Under this system, a gatekeeper will be placed at the "entrance" to databases at research institutions connected by the network, and researchers seeking access to the databases will be asked to make their "requests." The gatekeeper will act as an agent for conveying such requests to computers installed inside the institutions and for drawing out the requested information, which will then be passed on to the researchers. What is unique here is that this system will prevent anyone, no matter who he is, from getting inside the inner workings of the network.

The system will also prevent damage to network databases because the gatekeeper's interrogation system would reveal the malevolent intentions of hackers should they try to break into the network bent on destroying databases. The system will similarly be able to prevent invasion by worms, a type of computer virus which multiplies itself via networks. Recently, an increasing number of cases have been reported on damages caused by these viruses.

The development of the security system will be led by the Electrotechnical Laboratory under MITI's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. Participating in the project will be the STA's National Aerospace Laboratory, the MOT's Electronic Navigation Research Institute, the MRII, and the NEC C&C Research Institute.

Among the well-known computer hacking incidents of the past are the case in which a young Israeli boy broke into the U.S. Defense Department's files via a computer network and stole classified military information in the midst of the Gulf War, and a case in which a group of hackers from the former West Germany broke into the U.S. Defense Department's and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) files and stole information which was sold to the former Soviet KGB.

North Korea

ROK Military Leaders' New Year Remarks Viewed

SK0501060895 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a radio report from Seoul South Korean warmongers are frantically trying to fan North-South confrontation and a war fever for a northward invasion from the beginning of the new year while propertiously laying the blame at our door. Reopening office after the New Year holidays on 3 January, the bosses of the puppet Army, Navy, and Air Force, including National Defense Minister Yi Yang-ho and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Kim Tong-chin, let out violent remarks that perfect military preparedness should be strengthened to cope with the North's military provocations and the like.

Such violent, war-inspired remarks let out by these puppet military bosses in the very beginning of the New Year, which irritate us extremely, clearly show that the puppets are still attempting to further deteriorate North-South relations and to continuously lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to a state of crisis [wigi sanghwang].

These calculated and deliberate military provocations are an intolerable, criminal act not only in view of the general trend of the world seeking peace and security on the Korean peninsula, but also in view of the desire of the fellow countrymen for national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and for the country's peaceful reunification.

Today, we are making sincere efforts to implement the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework. The world has officially acknowledged this.

These sincere efforts of ours which lead the current of peace and detente to flow throughout the Korean peninsula, sets off the peace-loving image of our Republic advantageously.

Nevertheless, the South Korean warmongers again propertuously let out old remarks, whose falsity has already been thoroughly revealed, on the North's military provocations, military superiority over the South, and strategy for communizing the South and the like. This is nothing but a mean act designed to invent an excuse to cloud the atmosphere of implementing the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework and to inspire all-out confrontation [chonmyon taegyol] between the North and the South.

Viewing this, we can realize that the clamoring about the opening of a new era of North-South reconciliation and cooperation and the like that traitor Kim Yong-sam made in the beginning of the new year, were absurd remarks.

The reconciliation and cooperation that the traitor clamored about are nothing but a camouflage designed to cover up their true colors of confrontation and belligerency.

The South Korean warmongers stressed this time that they would do their best to achieve globalization in national defense. This is an extremely dangerous voice which indicates that the puppets plan to eventually [kyolguk] concentrate all efforts [modun yongyang] in gaining supremacy [cheap] over us through force of arms [muryok] by dragging in every outside force into South Korea this year. This war insanity of the bellicose elements which has reached an extreme, vividly indicates that the puppets' reckless military moves will enter a very grave stage this year.

However, this is nothing but the throes of a dying person or one who has no future. History will, without fail, impose grave judgment on the Kim Yong-sam ring which is trying to drive the nation into the disaster of war.

'Bellicose Outbursts' Alleged

*SK0501045995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424
GMT 5 Jan 95*

[“War Trumpeting From Beginning of the New Year”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 5 (KCNA)—The bosses of the three services of the puppet army including Yi Yang-ho, “minister of national defence,” and Kim Tong-chin, “chairman of the joint chiefs of the staff” let loose a string of bellicose outbursts, commencing the new year’s business on January 3, crying for “perfect military preparedness” to cope with “military provocations of the north”, according to radio reports from Seoul.

Such bellicose blasts of the puppet military bosses are never-to-be-condoned criminal utterances both in view of the flow of the times toward peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in view of the desire of the fellow countrymen for national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Entering the new year, the South Korean war-thirsty elements, preposterously enough twanged in the new year the old harp about the “military provocation of the North”, “North’s military preponderance over the South” and “North’s strategy of communising the South”, the falsity of which had been dragged into the light of day. This is a mean attempt to spoil the atmosphere of the implementation of the agreed framework between the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the United States at any cost and incite total confrontation between the North and the South.

This makes the people keenly feel again the hypocrisy of the remarks of the traitor Kim Jong-sam that he will “open a new era of reconciliation and cooperation between the North and the South” in the new year.

This time, the South Korean warlike cried that they would do their utmost for the “globalisation of the

national defence”. This is a very dangerous outcry declaring that they would introduce all descriptions of outside forces into South Korea this year and concentrate on overpowering the North with arms.

However, this is the last-ditch wriggle of those who have no future.

History will certainly pass a stern judgement on the Kim Jong-sam group which is trying to plunge the nation into a holocaust of war.

Paper Denounces Kim Jong-sam New Year’s Message

*SK0401102295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012
GMT 4 Jan 95*

[“New Year Message Full of Lies”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Jong-sam in his message on the “New Year’s policy line” on January 1 blared that in the new year he would push ahead with the “globalisation plan,” open an “era of local autonomy” through “elections of local autonomous body chiefs” and usher in a “new age of reconciliation and cooperation” between the North and the South.

MINJU CHOSON today brands the traitor’s New Year message as a crafty artifice to mislead public opinion at home and abroad with deception and hypocrisy, survive the serious crisis of his rule and prop up his power.

The news analyst says:

The “globalisation plan” is a revised version of “internationalisation” which was advertised by him in 1993 only to flop dismally. He has not yet clarified the concept of the new “plan” nor has shaped its policy scheme. It is no more than an empty slogan to justify his treacherous acts of depending on outside forces.

His statement that he would open an “era of local autonomy” through “fair elections” is a ruse to conceal his criminal intention to prolong his power.

Although the traitor paid a lip service to “cooperation and exchange” between the North and the South, he is not entitled to talk about it.

Since he took office, he has worked hard to do harm to fellow countrymen with the help of outside forces, crying for “sanctions” and “cooperation system” over the fictitious “nuclear problem” of the North. Far from observing the proprieties of expressing condolences over the misfortune of fellow countrymen, he conducted an anti-ethical act by levelling guns at them who were in grief.

Although the traitor Kim Jong-sam driven into a tight corner, isolated and rejected at home and abroad, tries to bridge over the serious crisis of his rule and prop up his power with lies, it is a futile attempt.

29-30 Dec ROK Army's Movements in DMZ Noted

SK0401015695 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0110 GMT 1 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a military source, on 29 and 30 December last year, the South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation against us, massively bringing heavy arms and armed rascals into the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ].

Around 1140 on 29 December, the puppets brought two 90-mm recoilless guns and a 12.7-mm large-caliber machine gun into the military police guardpost around 200 meters southeast of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker 0038 in Tongchang-ri, Panmun County, and around 1605 that day, they again brought a recoilless gun into the DMZ south of the MDL marker 1074.

The puppet Army rascals installed in positions openly and in broad daylight these heavy arms which they illegally brought in, and taking a firing posture at the civilian police guardpost of our side for a long time, they seriously threatened the life of the soldiers of our People's Army.

On 29 and 30 December last year, some 1,600 puppet Army rascals armed with machine guns and automatic weapons—who trooped into the DMZ south of the MDL marker 0024 in Taeryong-ri, Panmun County, MDL marker 0150 in Taedoksan-ri, Changpung County, MDL marker 0495 in Naemun-ri, Chorwon County, MDL marker 0572 in Chawon-ri, Pyonggang County, MDL marker 0929 in Intae-ri, Changdo County—went recklessly about these areas in war frenzy.

Meanwhile, the puppets made a row bringing some 70 military vehicles loaded fully with armed rascals and murder equipment into the DMZ south of MDL markers 0190, 0432, 0589, and 0796 in Sasi-ri, Changpung County, Mabang-ri, Chorwon County, Chawon-ri, Pyonggang County, and Yonghyon-ri, Kimhwa County.

The South Korean puppets should squarely see the grave consequences of these military provocations committed in the DMZ, and should not run wild recklessly.

Roundtable Discusses Kim Jong-sam's 'Crimes'

SK0201000395 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0630 GMT 28 Dec 94

[Third of three installments of roundtable by Cho Chun-han, counselor of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yi U-kap, member of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification; station commentator Chong Pong-kil; and station reporter Kim Sang-won: "Nation Will Deal Hard Blow to Unparalleled Traitor Kim Jong-sam"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Kim] How are you?

[All others] Fine. How are you?

[Kim] Today, we are going to talk about the Kim Jong-sam ring's criminal act of bringing extreme social evils in South Korea.

[All others] Okay, let us do so.

[Chong] South Korea has become a desert, where people cannot live because of rampant social evils under the antipeople rule. I think this is one of the grave crimes committed by the traitorous Kim Jong-sam clique this year. As you know, problems concerning people's livelihood are emerging to be very serious social problems in South Korea. Are they not?

[All others] Yes, they are.

[Chong] In the so-called New Year's news conference, traitor Kim Jong-sam talked loudly as if he would do something this year, mentioning increasing the national economy's international competitive strength, supporting rural and fishing villages after the rice market opening, and the like. Did he not?

[All others] Yes, he did.

[Chong] However, what is the reality? The rapid decrease of exports, the life of the South Korean economy, paralyzed the functional link for production among economic sectors and enterprises, as well as brought about the bankruptcy of not only middle and small businesses but also large businesses. The South Korean economy is faced with an overall crisis. As a result, the number of unemployed persons is increasing, prices are sky-rocketing, and the people's livelihood is seriously threatened.

In particular, the rice market opening has resulted in a rural exodus of hundreds of thousands of farmers.

[Yi] The beginning of an antiagricultural rule and the ruin of people's livelihood are eventually followed by the rampancy of social evils.

[All others] That is right.

[Yi] The South Korean people are fearful of various social evils prevailing all over the country. The most overwhelming social evils are irregularities and corruption by the ruling classes. In this year alone, many irregularities—such as the tax embezzlement involving officials of the Inchon Puk-ku District office and the Puchon City Hall—were revealed.

All government officials regardless of their position, including Kim Jong-sam, are involved in various kinds of embezzlement in South Korea.

[All others] That is right.

[Cho] In South Korea, thieves live well while the people suffer pains.

[All others] That is right.

[Kim] Not only irregularities and corruption, but various crimes were committed in South Korea this year, were they not?

[All others] Yes, they were.

[Cho] Murders, human sales, sexual violations, drug addiction, and various other grave crimes—such as massive burglary incidents; women kidnapping and killing incidents; and a series of murders by Chijonpa, a murdering group that cruelly kidnapped and killed people in a regular house it built as a murdering plant—have constantly occurred from the beginning of the year. What is worse is that such terrifying crimes are increasing and getting more vicious and organized as days go by. Husbands kill wives, wives poison husbands, and siblings, parents, and children kill one another. The situation is beyond all description.

[Kim] When talking about social evils in South Korea, I think we should also note various incidents in which many people died.

[All others] We think so.

[Chong] As you know, many people suffered a shortage of tap water due to the contamination of the Naktong River in the beginning of the year, did they not?

[All others] Yes they did.

[Chong] Many people died in the recent collapse of the Songsu Bridge over the Han River, and in a fire on a cruiser on Chungju Lake, did they not?

[All others] Yes they did.

[Cho] In addition, lately a gas tank exploded in the middle of Seoul; many people died and tens of people were injured in this tragedy, is that not right?

[All others] That is right.

[Chong] All these incidents were direct aftermaths of the puppet clique's policy of disregarding human beings.

[All others] You are right.

[Chong] A South Korean paper deplored the lack of humanism in South Korea, reporting: In our society, the environment is dying, the human spirit is lost, humanism is absent, and human lives are being slaughtered.

In fact, South Korea under the Kim Jong-sam regime, which stresses civilian politics and reform, has been converted into a hell for human beings in the late 20th century, a desert world where the people's livelihood problems are extremely serious and where only social evils prevail.

[All others] That is right.

[Yi] The conversion of South Korea into a hell on earth where people cannot live is an inevitable consequence of

the traitorous Kim Jong-sam clique's anti-people, anti-independent, and anti-national maneuver.

[All others] That is right.

[Yi] The Kim Jong-sam ring frantically pursues only reliance upon outside forces, North-South confrontation, and fascism for all of society, having no regard for the people's livelihood and for public security.

[All others] It really does.

[Yi] The rascals talked loudly about reform and eradication of irregularities. However, they were actually engaged only in setting up a suppression ruling system; they protected Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, criminals involved in the 12 December military coup d'état and the Kwangju slaughter, both of whom should have been punished.

[All others] That is right.

[Cho] In addition, they released all arrested criminals, unable to resist the people's demands to do so, did they not?

[All others] Yes they did.

[Cho] Because Kim Jong-sam is taking the initiative in committing irregularities and crimes, while hiding behind signboards advertising the eradication of irregularities and crimes, it is natural that social evils are rampant in South Korea.

[All others] That is right.

[Chong] That reminds us of our country's proverb that says a servant is only as honest as his master. As the proverb notes, it is natural for South Korea—which has for its top power the traitor Kim Jong-sam, who is the master, advocate, and ringleader of irregularities and crimes—to fall into such a situation.

[Kim] That is right.

Recalling this year, the Kim Jong-sam ring has constantly committed crimes, revealing more clearly that it is a vicious challenger to reunification with whom we cannot live under the same sky, a national traitor ring, masters of irregularities and corruption, and disseminators of social evils.

[All others] That is right.

[Chong] It is our nation's shame that there is the Kim Jong-sam ring, which is an immoral and depraved ring without a sense of basic decorum and propriety, as well as a retarded ring, in South Korea.

[All others] Really it is.

[Chong] As shown above, the crimes committed by Kim Jong-sam in the less than two years since he assumed office outstrip the total crimes committed by all the previous military dictators during their entire ruling periods. The means of Kim Jong-sam's crimes were

extremely vicious. Eventually, the Kim Yong-sam ring has become a synonym for traitorousness. It is no accident that the South Korean people call Kim Yong-sam Pongsam, a political prostitute, a fool, a top-class colonial puppet, and a scoundrel of the times.

[Yi] Absolutely not. This is an expression of the South Korean people's indignation at the traitor Kim Yong-sam; it shows that they do not regard him as a human being. This is why the South Korean people are calling for the overthrow of the puppet traitor, and why even the conservative forces are openly saying it is time to invoke physical force and [word indistinct]. The puppet traitor's fate remains as a matter of time.

[Cho] That is right.

[Yi] The Kim Yong-sam ring cannot avoid a stern trial by the South Korean people because of its unparalleled and unforgivable crimes.

[Cho] That is right. Only shameful ruin is in store for the Kim Yong-sam ring that has run along the traitorous road to pursue its own safety, welfare, and lust after power, having no regard for the destiny of the country and the nation.

[All others] That is right.

[Kim] The entire nation will certainly deal a hard blow to the unprecedented traitorous Kim Yong-sam ring. This is the conclusion of the roundtable.

Thank you all.

Paper: ROK Group 'Crimes' Cannot Be Condoned
*OW0501122095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030
GMT 5 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 5 (KCNA)—The crimes committed by the Kim Yong-sam group of South Korea against the country and the nation can never be condoned, declares NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

The author of the article says:

Last year the Kim Yong-sam group committed countless crimes against the people and their desire as he did in the previous year when he took office.

The Kim Yong-sam group bereft of the sense of independence committed a long string of mean flunkeyist treacheries, depending on outside forces and harming and selling off the interests of the country and the nation.

A typical example is that the Kim Yong-sam group went berserk to do harm to fellow countrymen, crying out for "sanctions" and "cooperation system" against the north, becoming the shock force in the campaign of the imperialist reactionaries over its nuclear issue.

In the relations with Japan, his group took a humiliating stand without national dignity. They made a clean sheen [as received] of the crimes committed by the Japanese

imperialists during their occupation of Korea. They even uttered the stupid rigmarole that "compensation is not necessary" in the issue of "comfort women for the army," in which the dignity and chastity of Korean women had been ruthlessly violated.

The Kim Yong-sam group broke up all the North-South dialogues which had taken place even during the military dictatorial "government" and brought the North-South relations to the worst phase, viciously pursuing North-South confrontation and war. This is another unpardonable crime of the group.

Notably, when the entire fellow countrymen were in bitterest grief at the loss of the father of the nation, the Kim Yong-sam group, far from sharing the sorrow, levelled guns at their aching hearts and brutally suppressed those who were going to mourn over it. This anti-ethical crime brought the North-South relations to the worst phase.

Last year the Kim Yong-sam group in pursuit of a permanent split of the nation made desperate efforts to put down the people's aspiration after reunification at the point of the bayonet.

Never to be condoned are the crimes committed by the Kim Yong-sam group last year, betraying the country and the nation and going against the people's desire.

Koreans in Moscow Urge Repatriation of Prisoners

*SK0401055495 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409
GMT 4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—The Committee of Korean Veterans in Moscow sent letters to the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the secretary general of the United Nations, requesting their active cooperation for the repatriation of unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea to the northern half of Korea.

Though old Kim In-so, Ham Se-hwan and Kim Yong-tae who were taken prisoners during the Korean war and served out their terms in prison, refusing to be converted, before being released, have demanded their repatriation to the North where their families and relatives are waiting for them, the South Korean authorities have rejected their legal demand and have insulted and maltreated them, the letters said, and continued:

We hold that the South Korean authorities must promptly abolish "the national security law" which is a stumbling block in the way of national reconciliation and unity and send the old men back to the North.

The letters expressed the hope that the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN secretary general will take all necessary steps for their repatriation.

CPRF Demands Halt to Crackdown on Hanchongnyon

*SK0301041895 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406
GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—“If the Kim Yong-sam group dares destroy the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) on the strength of the fascist laws and at the point of the bayonet, it will face a fiercer resistance of South Korean students and precipitate the end of the ‘civilian regime’.”

This warning is served by the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its information No. 669 denouncing the recent fascist outrage of the South Korean puppets in imposing a prison term on Kim Chae-yong, the first chairman of Hanchongnyon.

Noting that the South Korean puppets passed a three-year prison term on Kim Chae-yong on the charge of having a telephone dialogue with the Korean Students Committee in the North and leading the struggle of students for independence, democracy and reunification, the information says:

“This reveals their sinister intention to destroy Hanchongnyon by pulling one pillar after another from under the organisation.”

“Hanchongnyon is a lawful organisation of South Korean students which offers no problem either in view of its idea or its activities. There is no reason and ground to make it a target of suppression,” it says.

It demands that the Kim Yong-sam clique stop the suppression of Hanchongnyon and students at once, unconditionally and immediately release the unwarrantably imprisoned patriotic students including Kim Chae-yong, scrap the fascist laws including the “National Security Law” and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

Hanminjon Sends New Year Message to Kim Chong-il

*SK0201082195 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812
GMT 2 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on the New Year 1995.

The message dated January 1 says 1994 was a year of greatest sorrow and grief in which the fellow countrymen and humankind wailed and writhed in agony at the sudden death of the fatherly leader. But, since there were you, Comrade Kim Chong-il, another outstanding great man, the cause of the leader, the cause of the benevolent sun, grew brighter, it says, and continues:

Last year you Comrade Kim Chong-il, tightly holding the helm of the time, clearly unfolded the prospect of the development of human history with practical examples of socialist Korea of chuche and scientific socialist theory and thus dealt one telling blow after another at the imperialists and the renegades of socialism who were clamoring about the “end of socialism” and instilled deeply into the minds of the progressive people of the world the conviction of the revival of socialism and its final victory.

With you Comrade Kim Chong-il unfailingly loyal to the idea and cause of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of the nation, Hanminjon and the South Korean people have intensified the anti-U.S., anti-fascist patriotic movement without wavering and frustration under the extremely difficult situation.

The South Korean people are proud of being the most powerful and dignified nation in the world with you as the leader of the nation and are firmly convinced that they can accomplish the historical cause of national reunification and achieve the eternal prosperity of the nation when they worship and follow you as the saviour of their destiny.

We will in the new year concentrate the efforts of the party on the awakening and organisation of the masses, overthrow the dictatorial “regime” under the “civilian” mask, which obstructs the reconciliation and unity of the nation, through a nation-wide grand march for reunification and set up an independent democratic government and thus open a new epoch-making phase for national reunification, holding ever higher the banner of the great chuche idea.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Ambassador to PRC Holds News Conference 3 Jan

SK0501034895 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A news conference was held at the DPRK Embassy in China on 3 January in connection with the publication of the joint editorial of NODONG SINMUN, CHOSON INMINGUN, and NODONG CHONGNYON “Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the March of the New Year Upholding the Great Party’s Leadership.”

In the front of the site of the news conference were a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Attending the news conference were Chinese reporters from newspapers, a news agency, and broadcasting media and China-based correspondents from many countries.

Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, spoke first. He noted the publication on 1 January of the New

Year of the joint editorial of NODONG SINMUN, CHOSON INMINGUN, and NODONG CHONG-NYON "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the March of the New Year Upholding the Great Party's Leadership." He said that the editorial summed up the success our people attained in the revolution and construction last year and set forth the tasks our party and state should carry out in 1995.

He noted that our people last year bade their last farewell in deep sorrow to a great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, whom for the first time in the thousands of years of history, they had and upheld. He said that although the respected and beloved leader's heart ceased beating, he lives in the hearts of our people and the world's revolutionary people forever as a chuche sun.

He noted that our people and officers and men of the People's Army last year converted the great sorrow into hundreds- and thousands-fold strength and courage with the faith that the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il is the respected and beloved leader [kyongaehanun suryong] and that as long as they have Comrade Kim Chong-il with them, the chuche socialist cause, the cause of independence of mankind will be ever-victorious, and launched themselves resolutely to effect revolutionary upsurge in all fields of socialist construction.

He stressed that to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labor success, our people this year will effect great revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction, and that they will further solidify the might of the wholehearted unity of the revolutionary ranks firmly uniting around our Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He noted that our party and the government of the Republic will make every effort this year marking the 50th year of the country's division by foreign forces to realize the country's reunification which the entire nation consistently yearns for. He noted that the three principles—Independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his lifetime are a valuable asset for the country's reunification forming a basis for our people's struggle for the country's reunification, and stressed that the Korean reunification should be realized according to the three principles no matter what change the situation at home and abroad brings about.

He said that the adoption and announcement of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework was a shining fruition of the firm independent position, consistent peaceful nuclear activity, and peaceful reunification policy of our party and the government of the Republic and that it was an epochal event of great significance in promoting peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and ensuring peace and security in Asia and the world.

He said that if the United States abandons its hostile policy toward us and faithfully implements the agreed framework, the abnormal hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States will be brought to an end and confidence will be built, and this will lead to the fundamental resolution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and to the realization of denuclearization in this zone [chidae].

He said that our party and the government of the Republic will develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of many countries of the world, including socialist countries and nonaligned countries, in the new year as well on the principle of independence, and make active efforts to destroy the old international order of injustice and subjugation; to establish a new international order based on equality, justice, and fairness; and to develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

The ambassador then answered the reporters' questions.

Entry of Austria, Finland, Sweden Into EU Noted
*SK0401110395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055
GMT 4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—Austria, Finland and Sweden have become full members of the European Union (EU) from January 1. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN views this as a new milestone in accelerating the process of European unification and strengthening its international position and influence.

In an article headlined "Expanding European Union", the author says:

The EU has become the largest union in the world with Austria, Finland and Sweden joining it.

With its expansion, a progress has been made in obtaining the goals of "Europe for Europeans" and "construction of Europe by Europeans". And it has become possible to keep away influence from outside and increase independence in the political, economic and military fields. Now the EU cannot be ignored for the size of its membership and area and its position in the international economy.

The expansion of the EU is drawing worldwide attention.

Groups in Japan Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il
*SK0301045695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410
GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and our people Marshal Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the new year 1995 from the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the League of

Korean Youth in Japan and other organisations under Chongnyon, the Korean News Service and other business bodies, local headquarters of Chongnyon, Korean schools at all levels and Korean residents in Japan.

The messages extended warmest congratulations to Marshal Kim Chong-il and wished him a long life in good health.

They said that last year, respected general Kim Chong-il gave wise guidance for a successful conclusion of the DPRK-U.S. talks, demonstrating the honor of chuche Korea to the whole world.

They evinced the resolution of the Korean residents in Japan to achieve the national reunification in the 1990s without fail in the belief that they will certainly win because they are guided by the respected general and to effect new innovations in the patriotic work of Chongnyon.

Chongnyon Officials Meet To Mark New Year

*SK0301112095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034
GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, January 1 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—Officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) met in Tokyo on January 1 on the New Year 1995.

The participants in the meeting observed a moment's silence in memory of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

The congratulatory message sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon on the New Year was conveyed at the meeting.

The participants hardened their firm determination to brilliantly adorn this year, in which fall the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon, as the most significant year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan, keeping pace with the grand onward movement of the people in the homeland in response to the teachings of General Kim Chong-il.

That day, New Year's meetings were also held at all the local headquarters of Chongnyon.

Japan Accused of Establishing 'Fascist System'

*SK0401110195 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043
GMT 4 Jan 95*

[“Scheme To Establish War-Time System for Overseas Aggression”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today accuses the Japanese reactionaries of dreaming of overseas aggression, subordinating everything to it and hastening to establish a war-time system.

The paper says in a by-lined article:

The Japanese reactionaries, hastening the establishment of a fascist system, have completed preparations for the enactment of an “emergency law.”

The “emergency law” means a war-time law which will enable Japan to involve itself promptly in a war in case it breaks out on the Korean peninsula. It is reported that this time, the controversial “anti-spy law” has taken a concrete shape.

The purpose of the “anti-spy law” is to crack down on press activities critical of the aggressive policy of the government in military and diplomatic affairs as well as the anti-war peace movement, branding them as “spy activities” under the pretext of “protection of state secrets.”

The Agency of National Defence of Japan has a “special headquarters” which is designed to suppress the people’s fight against the construction of military bases and portcall of aggressive warships.

The reactionary ruling quarters of Japan have worked out a new plan for the production and stockpile of strategic materials. This is a measure to establish a war-time system.

The Japanese Government is comprehensively revising the “law on the stockpile of ammunitions” and the “law on the stockpile of petroleum” to suit the war-time system.

Japan has taken new measures to stockpile large quantities of food, steel and cotton.

The last stumbling block in the way of overseas aggression on the part of the Japanese reactionaries is the Constitution which bans the use of the force of arms.

The recent adoption of a “revised bill on the Self-Defence Forces” is part of the attempts to remove the last stumbling block.

Japan has become a dangerous hotbed of aggression and war. This is a factor placing world peace in jeopardy.

‘Mindan’ Koreans Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il

*SK0301041395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402
GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the new year 1995 from Koreans under the “Association of South Korean Residents in Japan” (Mindan) in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Kanagawa and other parts of Japan and South Koreans staying in Japan.

The messages extended warmest congratulations to Marshal Kim Chong-il on the new year.

They said the respected general saw to it that the agreed framework between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States was adopted and published and has wisely guided the struggle to accelerate the reunification of the country.

They expressed the firm determination to fight vigorously to bring earlier the day when they will acclaim the respected general on the high rostrum of the plaza of reunification.

They sincerely wished General Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Kim Chong-il Receives Messages From Chongnyon

'Message of Thanks' Received

SK0201081295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806
GMT 2 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 2 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and people General Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, on December 31 received a message of thanks from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) for the educational aid fund and stipends sent by him for the national education of the children of Koreans in Japan.

The message says that the younger generation has been trained to be reliable successor to the patriotic cause because the respected general brightly lit the path of national education as well as the work of Chongnyon and bestowed all paternal love and solicitude for its strengthening and development. It expresses the resolution to develop the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new, higher stage in the new year remaining loyal to the leadership of the respected general.

New Year's Message Received

SK0201083195 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819
GMT 2 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message from Han Tok-u, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on the New Year 1995.

The message dated January 1 says that the officials of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan who wailed in mutual agony, overcome by the bitterest grief of the nation at the sudden death of the great Generalissimo Kim Il-song, but could rise up vigorously, getting fresh strength and courage, as you another great leader General Kim Chong-il, stood at the head of the country and the nation.

Though you, respected General Kim Chong-il, were busy leading the acute political and military confrontation

with the allied imperialist forces to a victory in historic last year, you showed constant affection and benevolence for the officials of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan, the message says, and goes on:

For your deep benevolence, all the officials of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan could make a new progress through an energetic patriotic work, totally frustrating the harsh suppression by the reactionaries at home and abroad with the unshakable faith that the great Generalissimo Kim Il-song would always be with them and, led by you respected General Kim Chong-il, they were sure to win.

Looking back on the days of the patriotic work last year, we gain the firm faith that, with you respected general guiding Chongnyon with deepest care and affection to it, we will be able to tide over any adversity and trial and display our example as the vanguard of the movement of overseas compatriots. We will more firmly build Chongnyon into your patriotic organisation united in one mind, which creditably carries our idea into reality, upholding your leadership, with the conviction that we will certainly emerge victorious in the new year led by you respected General Kim Chong-il with both literary and military accomplishments, loyalty [as received] and filial piety.

The message wholeheartedly wishes the respected General Kim Chong-il, the great leader, good health and a long life.

Mauritian, Nicaraguan Officials Support 'Struggle'

SK0401213495 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503
GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—Mauritian President Cassam Uteem, National Chairman of the Institutional Liberal Party of Nicaragua Arnold Aleman and General Secretary of the Independent Liberal Party of Nicaragua Virgilio Godoy expressed full support for the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification when they recently received Korean ambassadors to their countries.

The Mauritian president said his excellency the great Kim Chong-il is a wise leader. "As he has carried forward the cause of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the Korean people are happy and they will continue making great achievements in the development of the country," he stressed. "I support the agreed framework between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and hope for an early reunification of Korea," he declared.

Arnold Aleman voiced support for the appeal of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly calling for the demolition of the concrete wall built by the former military dictators of South Korea and the abolition of "the National Security Law". Virgilio

Godoy hoped that Korea would register great achievements in the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification in the new year under the outstanding guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Foreign Leaders Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il

Afghanistan, Madagascar, Cambodia

*SK0401054695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406
GMT 4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the New Year 1995 from Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan; Albert Zafy, president of the Republic of Madagascar; Mu'ammar al-QADHDHAFI, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Chea Sim, acting head of state of the Kingdom of Cambodia; Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia; and Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president and head of state of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Founder-Chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea.

The messages extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the New Year. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the afore-said countries will continue to develop, the messages wish the DPRK prosperity in the New Year.

They wish Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also received messages of greetings on the New Year 1995 from B. Dashyondon, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; H.S. Surjeet, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Nina Andreyeva, general secretary of the All-Union of Communist Party of Bolsheviks; O. Shenin, chairman of the Political Executive Committee of The Union of Communist Parties-The Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Viktor Anpilov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Working Russia" Movement; Branko Kitanovic, general secretary of the New Yugoslav Communist Movement; Ngoy Nduba, secretary general of the Lumumba Democratic Party of Zaire; Peter Persaud, leader of the Amerindian Action Movement of Guyana; Llewelyn John, leader of the People's Democratic Movement of Guyana; and Indalicio Sayago Herrera, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Mexico.

Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Iran

*SK0301040995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359
GMT 3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and our people

Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the new year 1995 from Mohammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Askar Akayev, president of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan; Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Ange-Felix Patasse, president and head of state of the Central African Republic; and Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of state of Kuwait.

The messages wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the afore-said countries and Korea would continue to develop.

Pan-African Group Elects Kim Honorary Chairman

*SK0401054095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414
GMT 4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected honorary chairman of the Pan-African Committee of Writers and Artists for Peace and Democracy.

Chairman of the Committee Leopold Pindy Mamonsono handed the diploma of the honorary chairman of the committee to the DPRK ambassador at a diploma-awarding ceremony which was held in Brazzaville, the Congo, on December 29, 1994.

The diploma says that the Pan-African Committee of Writers and Artists for Peace and Democracy awards the diploma of the honorary chairman to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the supreme leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for his great contributions to the cause of peace.

At the ceremony the chairman asked the DPRK ambassador to convey his greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said:

"With the New Year at hand, we deem it the greatest glory to present the diploma of the honorary chairman to His Excellency respected Kim Chong-il, the great leader, the outstanding thinker and theoretician and the great master of literature and art, in the name of 375,000 members of our committee.

"Our committee sincerely wishes His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the supreme leader of the Korean people, a long life in good health and greater success in his precious work for the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people and the reunification of the country in the New Year, too."

Paper on 'Unbreakable' Unity Around Kim Chong-il

*OW0501122795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037
GMT 5 Jan 95*

[“Papers Call for Accelerating Historic March of 1995 With Might of Singlehearted Unity”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 5 (KCNA)—What is of first and foremost importance for our people in winning a brilliant victory in the new year of 1995 is to strengthen in every way the singlehearted unity of our revolutionary ranks around the great leader, says NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today.

The singlehearted unity of the entire party, people and army around the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has become unbreakable, the editorial notes, and goes on:

To further strengthen the singlehearted unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks today is the most important demand for effecting a new upswing in all spheres of socialist construction, true to the behests of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song and an indispensable requisite to frustrating the moves of the imperialists to isolate and stifle the DPRK and firmly defending Korean-style socialism.

Our people who have vigorously turned out in a historic march of the new year are deeply cherishing in their hearts the earnest teachings of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song that they must closely unite around Comrade Kim Chong-il for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

It is the biggest fortune of our party members and working people to have Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the peerless great man, as the great leader of our party and people. We should more deeply cherish in their hearts the pride of being revolutionary people who are blessed with sagacious leaders through generations and the absolute worship of trusting and following their leader as heaven.

We should more firmly prepare ourselves to be loyal subjects and filial sons and daughters who show to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il loyalty and filial piety which we failed to fully devote to the Great Leader President Kim Il-song, with the unshakable faith that Comrade Kim Il-song is immediately Comrade Kim Chong-il, and vice versa.

An editorial of MINJU CHOSON says singlehearted unity must be further consolidated and developed in order to powerfully demonstrate the advantages of socialism of chuche in compliance with the requirement of today when a grand march of the new year is being made dynamically.

Soldiers' Rally Held To Unite Around Kim 4 Jan

SK0501003595 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A rally of the soldiers of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces to accelerate the general march of the New Year in wholehearted unity around Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], was held on 4 January.

Present at the rally were Comrade Choe Kwang, vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and chief of the general staff of the KPA; Comrade Kim Pong-yul and Comrade Kim Kwang-chin, vice marshals of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces; and commanders, political functionaries, officers and men of the units under direct command of the ministry.

At the rally, Comrade Choe Kwang gave a report which was followed by speeches by Vice Marshal Kim Kwang-chin, general-grade officer Ko Song-kil, and officer Yi Yong-son. The reporter and the speakers said that our people and officers and men of the People's Army look back with deep emotion to the previous years when they received the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with boundless glory and pleasure and undertook on the march of rewarding struggle and creativity every year, are filled with boundless respect and adoration for the fatherly leader, and are determined to fulfill the chuche revolutionary cause following the leadership of the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader taught in his lifetime.

They noted that this year is not only a historic year marking the 50th anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea and the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation but a year of much significance in the building and activities of the People's Army. They added that they should effect a new upturn in strengthening and developing the People's Army into the ranks of guns and bombs boundlessly loyal to our party and a strong, invincible, ever-victorious army by accelerating the general march of the New Year wholeheartedly uniting around the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The rally adopted a message of resolution.

Kim Chong-il Thanks Army-Supporting Functionaries

SK0201111995 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 30 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], gave high commendation and thanks to the responsible functionaries and other functionaries of various provincial, city, and district party committees for their exemplary deeds in supporting the People's Army.

The functionaries of the South Pyongan Provincial party committee, with people in the province, sent some 100,000 items of relief goods to the soldiers of the People's Army on the third anniversary of the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as KPA supreme commander.

The comrade supreme commander of the KPA highly commended their deeds.

The responsible functionary of the North Pyongan Provincial party committee went to the counties and conducted propaganda work on effectively carrying out support work for the People's Army. At the same time, he roused the functionaries of the provincial party committee to take the lead in the work. In this way, the province has done many good deeds, such as sending the soldiers many relief goods.

The responsible secretary of the Nampo municipal party committee, with the functionaries and people of the city, recently visited the soldiers with many relief goods and boosted the soldiers' morale by giving an art performance.

The responsible secretaries of the Kim Chaek municipal party committee, Sajae County party committee, Yangdok County party committee, and Chonghwa County party committee also actively aroused the revolutionary zeal of the people of the city and counties who are displaying the traditional beautiful virtue of Army-people harmony, thus contributing to the strengthening of the combat capability of the People's Army.

The responsible secretary of the Songpyong district party committee of Chongjin is actively looking after the lives of the special disabled veterans and discharged soldiers residing in the district, while normalizing the work of supporting the Army.

The responsible secretaries of the Sinpyong County, Yonsan County, and Yontan County party committees are showing examples in the work of supporting the People's Army, effectively conducting the organizational and political work so that the work may be conducted actively in the entire society.

The responsible secretaries of Sinyang County, Pukchang County, Singye County, and many other city and county party committees, with the people in the area, warmly looked after the lives of the soldiers with feelings of real kinship, thus further heightening the revolutionary zeal of the soldiers of the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people and KPA supreme commander, highly commended them for doing good deeds and sent thanks to them.

The meetings to deliver the high commendation and thanks were held at the relevant units. Attending the meetings were the functionaries of the relevant sector, responsible secretaries of the relevant provincial, city, county, and district party committees, the party functionaries, and working people.

At the meetings, the high commendation and thanks of the KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il were delivered amid enthusiastic applause of the participants. This was followed by debates of resolutions. The meetings adopted letters of pledge and of resolutions to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people.

Kim Chong-il's Work on Socialism Praised

SK0501113795 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0938 GMT 3 Jan 95

[Unattributed talk: "Great Revolutionary Program for Accomplishment of Socialist Cause to the End"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is the third anniversary of publication of the immortal classic work by the great leader [yóngdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il: "Historical Lesson in Socialist Construction and General Line of Our Party."

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il made a profound analysis of the reason for frustration of socialism in many countries, and comprehensively expounded issues raised in carrying to accomplishment the socialist cause under the banner of the chuche idea.

Therefore, his work serves as a guideline, which one should firmly adhere to in the struggle to rebuild the socialist movement on a new foundation in compliance with the demand of the era of independence and in further developing the movement.

With ideological and theoretical profoundness, truthfulness, and justness it contained, the work evoked great repercussions from across the world and is displaying infinite and boundless vitality in advancing the socialist cause.

The important idea, which runs through this immortal classical work, "Historic Lesson in Socialist Construction and the General Line of Our Party," is that one should be precisely aware of the historic lesson on frustration of socialism in many nations and should adhere to and carry to accomplishment the socialist cause under the banner of the chuche idea amid any circumstance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: No matter what complicated situation may prevail in the future and no matter what trial may come around before us, our people will never hesitate nor retreat even a step behind. Our people will brilliantly implement to the end the general line of our party that embodies the chuche idea and thus will brilliantly carry to accomplishment the socialist and communist cause.

The socialist cause is a just cause to realize the independence of the popular masses, and mankind's advancing toward socialism is a rule in the development of history that no one can block.

However, victory of the socialist cause will not be attained of its own accord, and difficulty and trial may lay in the course of its attainment.

The fact that socialism was frustrated in some countries is merely a partial [pubunjogimyo] and temporary phenomenon in view of the basic flow of the development of history. Nevertheless, the imperialists and reactionaries

are talking about the end of socialism by taking advantage of frustration of socialism in some countries and viciously maneuvering to destroy the people's faith in socialism in their mind and to eradicate the socialist cause.

Because of this, the socialist cause—the cause of mankind for independence—suffered a serious trial. At this very historic time, Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people, published the immortal classical work, "Historic Lesson in Socialist Construction and General Line of Our Party," and clearly elucidated the justness of the socialist cause and the inevitability of its victory. Thus, he precisely pointed out the path of advancing socialism in our era.

In his immortal work, he exposed in detail reactionary sophism of the imperialists and traitors of socialism who raved as if the flow of history has changed concerning frustration of socialism in some countries. Based on scientific analysis of the reason of frustration of socialism, he comprehensively elucidated the issues pertaining to adherence to and accomplishment of socialism.

The work is of great theoretical and practical significance and is displaying infinite and boundless vitality, because the work scientifically analyzed the reasons for frustration of socialism in many countries, and makes one rebuild the socialist movement on a new foundation and advance the movement more vigorously.

The work profoundly revealed that the basic reason for frustration of socialism in many countries is that people failed to view the essence of socialism with the popular masses—the driving force of history—as the center; that people failed to grasp as a basis the issue of intensifying chuche in socialist construction and of enhancing its role; that people failed to view the qualitative difference between socialism and capitalism; and that people failed to consistently maintain the basic principle of socialism. The work also pointed out another reason for frustration is that in their mutual relations, political parties in socialist countries failed to intensify international solidarity based on independence.

This is a precious ideological and theoretical guideline that scientifically analyzed the reasons for frustration of socialism in many countries.

Since the work clearly pointed out the reasons for frustration of socialism in many countries, a precious guideline was provided enabling one to rebuild the socialist movement on a new foundation and to more vigorously push ahead with the movement.

The significance and vitality that the work has next are that the work has vigorously proven the justness and invincible vitality of our party's general line regarding socialist and communist construction and as the result of this, our party and people could more dynamically advance the cause of socialism of our own style under the banner of the chuche idea.

Today the socialist cause has been firmly safeguarded and is victoriously advancing in our country even amid various challenges and maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries. This is because the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the most correct line for socialist and communist construction and wisely led our party and people to accomplish it.

The respected leader elucidated at an early date for the first time in history the general line for socialist and communist construction pertaining to thoroughly implementing the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—while strengthening the popular government and enhancing its functions and role.

The general line put forward by the great leader [suryong] is a scientific and revolutionary line which most precisely expounded the path of perfecting the socialist cause by embodying the chuche idea and of completely realizing the independence of the popular masses.

In his immortal work, the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically and theoretically proved the justness of our party's general line on socialist and communist construction, and comprehensively analyzed brilliant victories and achievements made in socialist and communist construction by our party and people by firmly adhering to and brilliantly implementing the general line.

The driving force of our revolution, which attained single-hearted unity, has been further strengthened in the past under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and socialism of our own style constantly developed on the basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. In addition, the independent and creative life of the people has fully bloomed in all domains of social life.

Through their practical life, our people came to cherish rock-firm faith that our party's general line on socialist and communist construction is most just and when they advance along this path, they will accomplish the socialist cause without fail.

Thus, the great significance of the work is that it vigorously proved the justness and indomitable vitality of the general line on socialist and communist construction and that it more vigorously encouraged the march movement of our people who are advancing by following the banner of the general line.

Indeed, the work of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il is an immortal classical document which further developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of the working class concerning socialist construction in conformity with the demand of our era. The work is a programmatic document which illuminated the path on which the socialist cause should advance in the era of independence.

Thus, the revolutionary people and progressive figures of the world, who accepted the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's immortal work, "Historic Lesson of Socialist Construction and the General Line of Our Party," unanimously stressed that the work is a great program for victory of socialist cause and is an immortal revolutionary banner that gives the people confidence and optimism in socialism.

Today a great number of revolutionary parties and people in the world assume as a powerful ideological weapon this immortal work by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, together with his historical work, "Socialism Is Science," and are vigorously carrying out the struggle for reconstruction of socialism and for its victory, thus unswervingly advancing.

The respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is brightly illuminating the path for socialist and communist construction with uncommon ideological and theoretical wisdom and scientific insight. It is the great happiness and honor of our people to uphold him as the great leader [yongdoja]. Herein lies the source of indomitable might with which socialism of our own style is advancing victoriously and unswervingly.

Our people will in the future, too, as in the past, more firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and will fight to the end on the chuche path of socialism. On this road, we will brilliantly accomplish the cause of popular mass-centered socialism of our own style.

Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Socialism Work Noted

**SK0401105895 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033
GMT 4 Jan 95**

[“Highly Important Work Lighting the Path to Socialism in Our Time”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the third anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's famous work “The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party” (January 3, 1992).

The author of the article says:

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a scientific analysis of the cause of the frustration of socialism in some countries and its lesson and convincingly proved the validity and vitality of our party's line of building socialism and communism, the embodiment of the chuche idea.

The great theoretical and practical significance of the work lies in that it clearly explained the historical limitations of the preceding theory of socialism and brightly indicated the way of accomplishing the cause of socialism under the banner of the chuche idea.

First of all, the work profoundly explained the validity of the idea of socialism and the historical lesson in building socialism. So, it serves as an inspiring banner which helps the revolutionary people in our time gain a firm conviction of the validity and victory of the cause of socialism.

As pointed out in the work, the basic reasons for the frustration of socialism in some countries are that they did not put the main emphasis on strengthening the motive force for building socialism and on enhancing its role, that they failed to hold fast to the fundamental principles of socialism and that they had not strengthened international solidarity based on independence in relations between the parties in power in socialist countries.

The profound idea of the cause of the frustration of socialism in some countries served as a beacon which enabled the revolutionary people throughout the world to have a correct understanding of the whole picture of the situation and its lesson and as a stern indictment scathingly exposing the unreasonable sophism of the imperialists and the renegades of socialism who sling mud at the socialist idea.

The historical lesson in building socialism, which was set out in the work, is a milestone which teaches the revolutionary people around the world the truth of history that a new advance of the cause of socialism must be started under the banner of the chuche idea.

The work also elaborates on the validity of the general line of our party concerning the building of socialism and communism. So, it serves as an undying banner which clearly indicates the path to the victory of the cause of socialism.

The general line of our party for building socialism and communism is to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions thoroughly while strengthening the people's government and steadily enhancing its function and role. This is the most scientific and revolutionary line which enables the people to become the arbiters of nature, society and their own destinies and thus indicates the way of completely realising the independence of the masses of the people.

The work on the validity and vitality of the general line of our party, which is the embodiment of the chuche idea, serves as an inspiring banner which helps our people have a firm conviction of the validity and future of the cause of socialism of chuche, and a bright beacon which indicates to the progressive people throughout the world the path to true socialism.

Film on Kim Chong-il's Leadership Released

**SK0301111795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020
GMT 3 Jan 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—A documentary film “They Were Always Together in Working for the People” has been released in Korea.

The film vividly shows on epical canvases that the respected leader President Kim Il-song who is immortal in the hearts of the people, in his lifetime, shaped the lines and policies of the party and led the revolution and construction to victories always with the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and successfully solved the problem of succession to the leadership for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Comrade Kim Chong-il who has fully inherited the personality of President Kim Il-song has led the revolutionary cause of chuche to victory and glory, giving the first consideration to the people in all his thinking and practice.

Always finding themselves together in their work for the country and the people, the fatherly leader and Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the orientation of grand socialist construction and its ways and solved all problems, bringing changes of the century to this land.

The film shows that Comrade Kim Chong-il, the people's leader who is most perfectly possessed of the quality and personality befitting the successor to the leader, is successfully carrying forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche, leading the whole party, the entire Army and all the people from long ago as intended by the president.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the highest incarnation of loyalty, made it his view of life to alleviate the troubles of the president who devoted his all to the happiness of the people and to give joy and satisfaction to him.

Saying that devotedly serving the people should be the starting point and the terminal of the thinking and activities of all officials, he has guided them to carry into brilliant reality the intention of the fatherly leader, aboard the train for the people.

The film shows the mighty looks of the Korean People's Army which has grown in strength to be invincible Armed Forces with modern means of attack and reliable means of defence under the leadership of General Kim Chong-il, the respected supreme commander, who is possessed of extraordinary military stratagem, matchless grit and iron will.

It recalls that the president in his lifetime was satisfied over the fact that the problem of inheriting the leadership had been successfully solved with Comrade Kim Chong-il standing in the van of the revolution and earnestly told all the officials to uphold him faithfully.

Today the Korean people are full of enthusiasm to consolidate the harmonious whole of the entire party, the Army and people with Comrade Kim Chong-il in its center, as wanted by the president, cherishing the unshakable faith that the respected leader President Kim Il-song is immediately the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Military, Economic Attaches at Kim Il-song Statue

SK0201095695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852
GMT 2 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 2 (KCNA)—The foreign military attaches corps and the economic and commercial councillors corps in Pyongyang Sunday laid floral baskets before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill here on the New Year 1995.

The guests paid highest tribute to President Kim Il-song who devotedly worked for the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people and the world people's cause of independence to the last moments of his life.

Written on the ribbons hanging from the floral baskets were the letters reading "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is immortal".

Doyen of the military attaches corps Tran Thuc, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy, said last year was the year of greatest loss and grief when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed away, year in which the Korean people under the wise guidance of the respected Supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il made signal achievements in socialist construction and the consolidation of the defences of the country, changing sorrow into strength and courage.

"The great leader President Kim Il-song, great statesman and an elder revolutionary, who performed great feats for the world revolution and the cause of independence will be immortal in the hearts of the Korean people and humankind," he said.

Doyen of the economic and commercial councillors corps Vgeny Bilim [name as received], representative of the Russian Federation, said Mansu Hill on which the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is standing is enveloped in deepest reverence and trust of the world people for the great man and the feelings of friendship.

The members of the Chinese Embassy called at the statue of President Kim Il-song and expressed reverence for him on the same day.

Anniversary of Kim Il-song 'Famous' Work Marked

SK0301111895 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027
GMT 3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a by-lined article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of the famous work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Let Us Eliminate Bureaucracy in State and Economic Organs and Improve the Party, Class and Popular Spirit of Officials" (January 3, 1965).

The work is a highly important work that enables officials to improve the party, working class and popular spirit and firmly prepare themselves to be true leading personnel of the revolution and faithful servants of the people, the article says, and goes on:

In the work the great leader gave a scientific analysis of the shortcomings revealed among those officials who lacked the party, working class and popular spirit and the main cause of these shortcomings and brightly lit the orientation and ways of rectifying them.

With the publication of the work a new turn was brought in improving the method and style of work of officials to meet the requirements of developing reality and promoting their revolutionization.

The work made it possible, above all, to build up the party organisations into vigorous and militant organisations and further intensify the party life of the officials so as to temper the party spirit of the officials and step up their revolutionization.

It also enabled all the officials to work as demanded by the Taean work system and the Chongsanri method, thus bringing about a new turn in their method and style of work.

The Taean work system and the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method are the most superior system and method of guidance and management that is the embodiment of the great chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line.

All the officials in our country made it a rule to find themselves always among the masses, share sweets and bitters with them and resolve all the problems by dint of their creative power.

Officials gave full play to the spirit of looking after the people's living on their own responsibility in carrying out the idea of the work on working in the spirit of devoted service to the people. Today in our country all the officials regard it as the highest pride and honour to faithfully serve the people under the party's slogan "We serve the people!"

Progress in Bridge, Tunnel Construction Reported

SK0301150695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500
GMT 3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—Soldiers of the Korean People's Army and People's Security Forces are accelerating the construction of the Chongnyu Bridge (second-stage) and Kumnung tunnel No. 2 in Pyongyang at a fast rate in hearty response to the order of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

Those in charge of the bridge have completed the building of 29 piers of the main spans crossing Nungna Islet by excavating several dozen thousand cubic metres

of earth and tamping nearly 2,000 cubic metres of concrete in less than 50 days after they set to the project.

The soldiers in charge of the tunnel successfully carried out a 200,000 cubic metre blast on the 46th day of construction by simultaneously digging the main tunnel the working pit and the pit for blasting. This has made it possible to remove tens of thousands of cubic metres of rocks and a large amount of earth in a section of nearly 200 metres in a short span of time and accelerate the project.

The soldiers, greeting the New Year, are increasing the speed of construction with the goal of completing it before October 10, the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Soldiers Hold Meetings on Bridge Construction

SK0401105995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037
GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—The soldier-builders mobilized in the construction of the Chongnyu Bridge (second-stage) and Kumnung Tunnel No. 2 in Pyongyang are resolved to brilliantly adorn this year in which fall the 50th anniversaries of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10) and the liberation of the country (August 15).

Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, on November 9 last year gave order to build the Chongnyu Bridge (second-stage) across the River Taedong and Kumnung Tunnel No. 2 adjoining it by October 10, 1995, the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the city center of Pyongyang to carry into reality the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song for the construction of the capital and render Pyongyang more perfect looks as the capital.

The soldiers of the Kang Chin-sop Unit of the Korean People's Army and the Kim Chi-tok Unit of the Korean People's Security Forces in charge of these projects held meetings, at which they vowed to actively contribute to brilliantly adorning significant this year in which fall the 50th anniversaries of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the liberation of the country by building the Chongnyu Bridge (second-stage) and Kumnung Tunnel No. 2 as monumental edifices of the Workers' Party era in hearty response to the order of the respected supreme commander.

People's 'Oaths of Faith' to Revolutionary Cause

SK0301111695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012
GMT 3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 3 (KCNA)—The New Year has come to Korea which was enveloped in bitterest pain and grief in the history of the nation at the unexpected death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

On the New Year's day, the Korean people from all walks of life visited the statues of President Kim Il-song and made deep bows, looking back with yearning on the life of the president who devoted his all to the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people.

The Korean people who have risen up with new determination and redoubled vigor on the New Year are making oaths of faith to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, united ever closer around the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Chung-pae, vice-director of the production department of the State Agricultural Commission, had this to say:

"The fatherly leader endeavoured till the last moments of his life to feed and clothe our people better.

"I feel a lump in my throat when I think of the tireless efforts made by him to bring bumper crops to this land, treading on uneven ridges between rice fields even in his advanced age of eighties.

"We will realise what the fatherly leader intended in his lifetime by doing a good farming this year."

All the officials and miners of the Ministry of Coal Industry are filled with the firm determination to honor this significant year with an increased production of coal.

Han Pong-chun, vice-minister of the [Ministry of] Coal Industry, said:

"This year's tasks in the coal industry are vast, yet honorable and worthwhile.

"We will create more cutting faces by giving definite precedence to tunnelling and radically increase coal output through a powerful mass technical innovation movement."

Han Yong-chol, director of the production guidance department of the Ministry of the Metal Industry, said.

"The working people in the domain of the metal industry are resolved to support the party with steel by keeping a steady and high rate of production through the maximum utilization of iron and steel production capacities."

Chu Tong-il, vice-minister of the [Ministry of] Power Industry, vowed to greatly contribute to the successful implementation of the party's revolutionary economic strategy by turning out more electricity.

Besides, many working people of the light industry, foreign trade and railway transport pledged themselves to make signal achievements in socialist economic construction in the significant new year in which fall the 50th anniversaries of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the liberation of the country under the guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Upsurge in Production in National Economy Noted

SK0401213395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459
GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—Working people in different sectors of the national economy are effecting an upsurge in production entering this year, true to the behests of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the intention of the Workers' Party of Korea which as manifested in a joint editorial published by the papers NODONG SINMUN, CHOSON INMINGUN and NODONG CHONGNYON on the New Year.

In power industry, the electricity output on the New Year's Day was 9.8 percent higher than that on the first day of last year. The Pyongyang railway bureau topped by far the first day's assignments of its January transport plan.

The Namhung youth chemical complex is overfulfilling its daily quotas for fertilizer production by 20-30 percent.

The associated bureau of shoemaking industry, the Haeju cement factory, the Tokchon coal mine and many other industrial establishments of light industry, coal and building-materials industries and other sectors are now keeping production on a steady and high level.

Meeting at Coal Mine Urges Increased Production

SK0401053395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417
GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, January 4 (KCNA)—The employees of the February 8 Chiktong Youth Coal Mine under the Sunchon area coal mining complex in South Pyongan Province held a meeting on January 3 and challenged the workers, technicians and office workers of the coal industry across the country to a socialist emulation in order to step up the general advance of the new year.

At the meeting, the colliers vowed to fulfill this year's plan before the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10), true to the behests of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The meeting laid stress on increasing coal production by 21 percent compared with the same period of last year and effecting a new upswing in production and construction.

An outline of the socialist emulation of loyalty celebrating the 50th anniversary of the WPK foundation was made public at the meeting.

South Korea**Kim Chong-il's Position Within DPRK Questioned**

*SK0501021595 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
5 Jan 94 p 3*

[Editorial: "Kim Chong-il Is Not Seen"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The more days go by, the stranger North Korea's Kim Chong-il appears to be. Although the information we have gathered says that there is no abnormality in the Kim Chong-il system, many extraordinary signs indicate otherwise.

The question as to whether Kim Chong-il will show up or not has attracted our attention whenever there has been an event or a special occasion in North Korea. Never has he made himself conspicuous as befitting the supreme power as the successor of power. Until last year, on every New Year's Day, North Korea had released New Year's addresses containing its domestic and foreign policy for the coming year. But, this year, North Korea took an unprecedented way by releasing a joint newspaper editorial. We cannot but regard this as showing that Kim Chong-il is not in a position to read a New Year's address and that there is no appropriate person who could read the address on his behalf.

We cannot readily believe the fact that he paid a visit to an Army unit on New Year's Day. There is no caption as to when and where the photographs depicting his visit to the Army unit—which has been distributed first by Chongnyon and broadcast later by the North Korean television—were taken [sentence as published]. In this regard, some even maintain that last year's early November footage showing him inspecting the "Tangun Tomb" was fabricated. They hold that it is possible to construct such a thing with computer graphics.

Although half a year has passed since Kim Il-song died, Kim Chong-il, who has consolidated his position as the successor for 20 years, has not assumed power officially. This is by no means normal. The North Korean authorities and pro-North observers are arguing that this is because North Korea is still in the mourning period; but those who are closely watching his conditions and activities are saying that this is because of his health problems.

But, a more convincing interpretation is that Kim Chong-il feels burdened to begin his system as a successor to the power. Once the Kim Chong-il era is officially inaugurated, his era will eventually be compared with that of Kim Il-song. Kim Il-song solved all problems with his overwhelming charisma; but, having no charisma himself, Kim Chong-il must show to the North Korean residents that everything is going smoothly. Nevertheless, at the present moment, he has nothing to present to them. Under these circumstances, if Kim Chong-il assumes power officially, there is a great danger that the North Korean residents might think that

"everything has gotten worse," and eventually Kim Chong-il himself might be reduced to an incompetent person. Therefore, we can say that Kim Il-song is still ruling North Korea through his last wishes.

This notwithstanding, any kind of observation of North Korea contains uncertainty in itself. Some people in Russia are even guessing that at the present moment, North Korea is being ruled only by a gang of four—Kang Song-san, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Tae-pok, and Hong Sok-hyong—and that Kim Chong-il has become incompetent [himul irotta]. Of course, on the contrary, it is possible that he may have completely grasped power.

Accordingly, with regard to the approach to the North, it is dangerous to rely firmly on one kind of observation and implement a relevant policy based on it. All observers who have different viewpoints regarding North Korea, including the government, should not only observe North Korea's power hierarchy in a cool-headed way, but also maintain a cautious attitude when making a relevant policy based on such observations. This is because, in order to solve the South-North relations in the right direction, it is the most important to grasp, first of all, what is really going on in North Korea.

Prime Minister Discusses N-S Relations in 1995

*SK0501053895 Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT
5 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—Inter-Korean relations may face an important turning point in 1995, the 50th year of national liberation and division, Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku said Thursday.

"At the moment, the prospects for unification are quite uncertain, but time is on our side. I believe that the South will lead the unification process after all," Yi told a unification advisers' meeting.

The government hopes the North can be induced to respond favorably to the South's efforts for peaceful unification, he said, "but we will never hurry."

Pyongyang remains passive toward inter-Korean economic cooperation, he said, but private businesses will continue to study ways of achieving cooperation with the full support of the government.

"The government will also do its best for practical progress in supporting light-water reactors for the North, trying to reflect our position as much as possible in the details of international support," he said.

"Unification is a general trend of world history, after all. I think if the government and the people make full and united efforts, we can realize national unification before long," he said.

Unification Minister Discusses N-S Reconciliation

*SK0501082395 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT
5 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—National consensus and confidence are vital to

advancing unification policy and, on that basis, the government will try to open an era of inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation this year, Deputy Prime Minister and National Unification Minister Kim Tok said Thursday.

Speaking at the year's first meeting of the National Unification Council (NUC) at the secretariat of south-north dialogue, the deputy premier stated, "It's important how to tug North Korea to the place of change considering the communist country is stubbornly sticking to its current political system.

"Globalization is closely related to the unification task in which the two Koreas will be unified and become an advanced and democratic nation. In light of that, we have to make efforts to usher in change in Pyongyang," Kim said.

The premier stressed that as inter-Korean ties will likely remain in a state of flux as shown in a New Year's joint article by the North, the South's government and citizens should build on their collective wisdom and capabilities in preparing for rapprochement and eventual unification.

NUC Chairman Min Kwan-shik and others attending the meeting analyzed the North Korean article issued jointly by the party, military and youths and watched a video tape showing the current movements of heir-apparent Kim Chong-il.

They also exchanged opinions on holding bi-monthly council meetings instead of the current quarterly sessions and on forming an NUC subcommittee in order to activate the body.

NUB Decides To Amend Rules on North Products

SK0301065195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT
3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—Partial permission is due for the introduction of some 200 North Korean agricultural products such as potatoes and garlic.

The National Unification Board (NUB) decided Tuesday [3 January] to amend the current "Notification of Inter-Korean Trade Products and Their Carrying In and Out," under which farm goods from the North have been classified as import-limited items whose sale in the South is impossible. The revision's gist will mean a partial go-ahead for the import of northern products by re-categorizing them as administered items.

This plan was drawn up considering that restrictions on introducing a specific region's farm products will no longer be possible with the launch of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

DPRK Life Depicted From Across Tumen River

SK0301054295 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in
Korean 1203 GMT 2 Jan 95

[By anchorman Yi Yun-song]

[FBIS Translated Text] The North, the last vestige of the Cold War era in the current century, is still shrouded in fog. Although almost half a year has passed since Kim Il-song died, no successor has officially been elected to fill the vacant post he left. The only thing that is clear is that there is an abnormality there. With a view to presenting you, our viewers, the mountains, the river, and the people of North Korea, albeit from across the Tumen River, a KBS news team paid a visit to a border area located between the PRC and North Korea, on the morning of New Year's Day. Correspondent Pak Son-kyu reports from there:

[Begin Pak Son-kyu recording] Yonder lies the North Korean city of Namyang, opposite the PRC's Tumen along the Tumen River. As if to signify the present situation of North Korea, buildings can vaguely be made out in the hazy fog. North Korean children can be seen playing joyfully on the frozen Tumen River.

At a village near the border, children are preoccupied with learning how to skate. Here across from the border, I can hear the children shouting joyfully while bumping into each other or falling down. Just behind where I am standing, you can see Kangyang Station, a small rural railway station of North Hamgyong Province, North Korea. A large portrait of Kim Il-song remains hanging on the front of the station building; and various kinds of vociferous propaganda slogans surround the portrait.

There lies Seson, a small village near Onsong in North Korea. In the severe cold of below minus 20 degrees Celsius, village women can be seen drawing water from the village well. Korean nationals residing in the PRC explain that the women are drawing water because their homes have no piped water supply system yet. A little further up from where the women are drawing water, men are seen breaking the ice with pickaxes and shovels. North Korea's unique way of catching fish, is by breaking a large piece of ice to catch fish through the hard ice. [A KBS crewmember shouts hello to the North Korean men] We are shouting from a distance of merely 30 meters, but they are not even turning their heads toward us.

[KBS crew] Don't they speak with the residents over here [the PRC]?

[A Korean-Chinese] No, they don't.

[KBS crew] We have heard even nowadays there are people who cross over to this side?

[A Korean-Chinese] Once in a while. Maybe they are coming over here because they are hungry.

At various places along the Tumen River, North Koreans, like those mentioned above, are frequently seen catching fish to broil and eat.

At the customs office [on the PRC side] across from the area near Hoeryong, a long line of people stand in line to visit their relatives in the North during the end-of-the-year season.

There are people carrying several shabby-looking packages. They express their dissatisfaction in noting that since three months ago, it has been difficult for them to even visit their relatives.

[A Korean-Chinese] Why don't they allow us to go over there?

[Another Korean-Chinese] I don't know. Under these circumstances, I would rather see that they do away with passes. They only allow us to visit our relatives once a year.

[Another Korean-Chinese] I have not yet had a chance to pay such a visit.

At sunset, there are people digging into the sand at a point along the frozen river in the biting cold and wind. I harbor the sincere hope that we will see the fire for national unification start up in the new year with the same feelings of those people digging along the frozen river. This has been Pak Son-kyu, KBS News, reporting from Tumen of the PRC, along the banks of the Tumen River. [end Pak Son-kyu recording]

North 'Purchased' Nuclear-Related Items From Japan

*SK0501062595 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
5 Jan 94 p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 4 January that North Korea has purchased from Japan various chemicals and materials necessary for nuclear development since the mid-eighties.

This was disclosed by the report prepared by a "Study Group for Japanese-Korean Relations," a Japanese study group on North Korea, precisely after reviewing the trade details between Japan and North Korea since 1986 to grasp the actual situation of North Korea's nuclear development. Tamaki Motoi, a senior expert on North Korean affairs and director of Hyundai Korea Research, prepared the report obtained by CHOSON ILBO. The report pointed out: "North Korea suddenly began to import chemicals from Japan since 1989—such as (todekan) and TBP which are essential to the nuclear fuel reprocessing facility. It seems that this was intended to extract plutonium from nuclear fuel rods replaced at that time."

The report stated: "North Korea suddenly began to import from Japan the priming powder [kipokjeryu]—including Hypo-hydrochloric soda, (Hydragine), (Hexamethylene), and (Tetramin)—materials necessary for developing nuclear weapons from plutonium from 1988 to 1991. This shows that North Korea began to prepare for an initial test firing [kipok silhom] since 1988, and that it conducted the test in earnest in 1991."

The report added: "North Korea is not capable of producing stainless steel, necessary for the building of the reprocessing tank for nuclear fuel, with its own

might. Therefore, it has imported stainless grater [kangpan] and arc welding rods since 1988."

U.S. Allows Shipment of Heavy Oil to DPRK

*SK0501072395 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT
5 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—The first batch of heavy oil to be supplied to North Korea under the Pyongyang-Washington nuclear agreement will be shipped on or around next Wednesday.

After being notified by the U.S. Defense Department that it can begin the heavy oil shipment on Jan. 11, Honam Oil Refinery Co. started mapping out a precise sea transport plan Thursday, a company spokesman said.

Honam Oil Refinery was chosen as heavy oil supplier to North Korea by the United States last Dec. 17. The firm will ship the first 50,000-ton consignment out of Yochon port, South Cholla Province, to the North's Sonbong port, North Hamgyong Province.

Under the Geneva agreement reached last October, the United States is to provide North Korea with heavy oil as alternative energy and, in return, Pyongyang must freeze its nuclear development program.

Unilateral Redeployment of USFK Troops Opposed

*SK0501050495 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
5 Jan 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 4 January that the United States asked the ROK Government to exercise self-restraint and not intervene in the incident regarding the U.S. military helicopter's downing last month, while hinting at the possibility that the United States would consider redeploying to the rear area the U.S. Forces Korea [USFK] troops now deployed in the forward area along the cease-fire line.

It was learned that the government canceled its plan to make public its official stance during the initial stage that this incident should be solved at an early date through the Military Armistice Commission.

A government official said: "The United States made its position known that there was the likelihood that, in case the situation on the Korean peninsula became tense following the helicopter incident and the repatriation of the pilot was delayed, the U.S. citizens could express their concern over the safety of the USFK troops and could urge the United States to reconsider redeploying the USFK troops to the rear area."

The official added: "The question of redeploying the USFK troops to the rear area has not been publicly debated at this time. But, it is very likely that if North-U.S. relations improve and liaison offices are opened, the U.S. Congress and U.S. citizens will call for the

redeployment to the rear area of the USFK troops now deployed in the forward area along the cease-fire line. The government is working out a long-term countermeasure to cope with this situation because it is also possible that the U.S. Administration will examine this.

The government is studying a way to convey to the U.S. side that it opposes the idea of a unilateral redeployment of the USFK troops, pointing out the fact that North Korea has concentrated about 65 percent of its combat capabilities, including troops and weapons, in the area south of Pyongyang. If the USFK troops now deployed in the front line area are redeployed to the rear area, there is a danger that it will invite a miscalculation by North Korea.

Future U.S. East Asia Military Policy Viewed

SK0501124495 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 GMT
5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—The U.S. Administration is expected to announce this month a new East Asia strategy featuring the continuous maintenance of the existing U.S. military strength in the Asia-Pacific area including South Korea.

A senior Seoul government official said Thursday that if the new idea is actually adopted, it would in effect scrap the second-stage reduction of the U.S. Forces in Korea [USFK], which has been shelved due to the North Korean nuclear question.

The first-stage reduction was effected in a period from 1990 through the close of 1992.

The new strategy would accent that at least 100,000 American troops will continue to be posted in the East Asia area. The number includes 37,000 in South Korea, 45,000 in Japan and the sailors of the Seventh U.S. Fleet.

"The Clinton administration has reviewed the Bush administration's USFK reduction plan, and the outcome of the review will be made public within this month at the earliest," the official said.

The U.S. Forces in Korea were cut by 7,000 in the first-stage reduction. A second-stage cut was to be effected from 1993 through the end of this year, but has been withheld due to the unstable situation of the Korean peninsula.

Improvement of U.S. Visa Services Suggested

SK0401065495 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
4 Jan 95 p 19

[Letter by Hwang Chong-uk of 244-119 Huam-tong Yongsan-ku, Seoul from the "Reader's Letters" Column]

[FBIS Translated Text] I had the opportunity to visit the U.S. Embassy in Seoul to file an application for a visa to the United States. I was surprised to find that while there

are hundreds of people who file applications and receive visas each day, there are neither guides nor guiding signboards.

There were four windows at the Embassy and each was involved in the processing of four different kinds of visas, but there were no signs indicating what each window processed or what kind of visa each window issued, and no one was there to provide information. It was impossible to ask the staff member at the window for information because there were hundreds of people waiting in the line before the windows.

Therefore, many people had to undergo the ordeal of moving about in confusion in the cold weather. I could not even find a suggestion box to point out the inconvenience and make suggestions for improvement. I wonder if they treat their own people in the United States, the most advanced country in the world, in the same manner.

If they were to post signboards which everyone can easily read instead of the flimsy paper notes which are pasted at each window, they would save many people from the unnecessary hardship.

Little steps to provide administrative services like this will freshen the people's perception of the United States, so I hope the Embassy will seriously consider this suggestion.

Chinese President Jiang Scheduled To Visit

SK0501083295 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT
5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—President Jiang Zemin plans to become the first Chinese head of state to officially visit South Korea in mid-November at the invitation of President Kim Yong-sam, a senior government official disclosed Thursday.

He said Jiang is scheduled to visit South Korea prior to participating in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit opening Nov. 19 in Osaka, Japan.

The Chinese president is also considering going to North Korea around the same time, mindful of Pyongyang's tender sensitivities.

The government official said China has conveyed Jiang's desire to stop in South Korea on his way to the APEC summit, adding that he could help settle the North Korean nuclear issue and boost peace and stability on the Korean peninsula if he was able to visit both Koreas.

He added, however, that Jiang's planned trip to both Koreas is not set in stone due to internal uncertainty in North Korea.

Chinese Premier Li Peng was in South Korea for five days from last Oct. 31.

Daewoo Plans 'Strategic Base' in Vietnam

*SK0301075595 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT
3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—Daewoo, one of the largest business groups in Korea, announced Tuesday that it will establish a strategic base in Vietnam covering East Asia as one means of realizing its goal of "globalization."

Daewoo Chairman Kim U-chung paid a courtesy call on Vietnamese President Le Duc Anh Tuesday and explained the group's plans to set up an advanced base in Vietnam to help it attain globalization.

Kim also disclosed that Daewoo would invest more than 1 billion U.S. dollars in Vietnamese trade, construction, development of natural resources and automobile manufacturing.

The group intends to complete construction of a color picture tube plant which began last January in July this year, ahead of schedule. Daewoo will also manufacture TV sets at the factory.

Daewoo has already obtained approval from the Vietnamese Government for 11 projects worth 450 million dollars including construction of an automobile plant and business center. Moreover, it will push to develop offshore oil fields, manufacture railway carriages, develop housing and business complexes and construct expressways.

Chairman Kim held a ground-breaking ceremony for construction of a local plant of Vidamco (Vietnam-Daewoo Motor Co.), a Daewoo-Vietnamese joint venture in automobile manufacturing, with South Korean Ambassador to Vietnam Kim Pong-kyu, Vietnamese Defense Minister Doan Khue, Hanoi Mayor Hoang Van Nghien and about 400 other officials from the two nations attending.

Vidamco, after work is completed at the end of this year, plans to produce about 20,000 passenger cars and 1,000 commercial vehicles a year.

Sinhan Bank Allowed To Open Branch in SRV

*SK040111095 Seoul YONHAP in English 1036 GMT
4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangkok, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—The Sinhan Bank, a commercial bank of South Korea, has been allowed by Vietnam to open a branch in Ho Chi Minh City.

Sinhan, which has been keeping a representative's office in Ho Chi Minh City since June 1993, is the first South Korean bank and 14th foreign bank authorized by Vietnam's Central Bank to open a branch in Vietnam.

Kim Sung-hyon, head of the representative's office, said Wednesday that the approval came on last Dec. 29 and

his bank's branch in Ho Chi Minh City would be created some time in April through June.

South Korea's First Bank is doing business in Vietnam. But, its operation is not in the form of a branch but a joint venture, "Firstvina," with the Vietcong Bank.

The projected branch of the Sinhan Bank will initially be concentrated on wholesale banking with its business getting expanded gradually to include retail banking programs, Kim said.

Government Reduces Size of Embassy in Algeria

*SK0401100595 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT
4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to reduce the scale of the South Korean Embassy in Algeria for the time being in the belief that it would be hard to operate it normally due to lingering internal confusion there.

Toward the end of last month, Ambassador Kwon In-hyok to Algeria was given the new duty of headquarters ambassador and Kwon's replacement as ambassador to Algeria will not be named for the time being.

Councilor Chong Tae-chol of the embassy manages embassy business as charge d'affaires with his office in Paris since last mid-November when the situation there grew so serious that a senior Daewoo official was killed in Algiers in terrorism perpetrated by Islam fundamentalists.

Soon after the incident, the government withdrew all the three staff members of the embassy.

Ambassador Kwon and Vice Consul Yi Tae-hyon were taken to Seoul and Councilor Chong to Paris.

President Sees 'Boundless' Competition in WTO

*SK0301031195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT
3 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said Tuesday [3 January] an age of "boundless" competition has begun with the launch of the World Trade Organization (WTO), adding that "we are not running to catch up with the advanced countries but are in a position to overtake them."

"This year will be a record-breaking year for the country in which the Gross National Product (GNP) per capita tops 10,000 dollars and exports record over 100 billion dollars." Kim said in greeting the new year along with Chief Presidential Secretary Han Sung-su, other secretaries and members of the Chongwadae [presidential offices] press corps.

"We are no longer a developing economy and should jump into the ranks of advanced countries," the president said.

Kim called on the presidential secretaries to adopt a new mindset, saying that "I will have spent two years in office by Feb. 25. But we should be determined to make a new start as if today were the first day of my taking office. Only such determination could bring great change."

Pointing out that no nation has achieved democratization and economic growth concurrently, although the world has many newly industrializing countries, the president stressed: "However, many countries will outstrip us if we falter by indulging in excessive pride."

"We will have to run again and again without being loosened or taking a rest.

"Our most formidable enemies are within ourselves. The whole people will have to join the great stream flowing toward globalization to construct a new Korea," he declared.

President Kim, meanwhile, will start receiving new year briefings from government agencies next Monday, according to Chongwadae officials.

The briefings will comprise four general categories including the economy, national security, unification and diplomacy, government administration and socio-cultural affairs, according to the officials.

The president has already ordered each government agency to brief him on only three or so major projects being pursued by the agency this year to shorten the process, the officials said.

The briefings will start Jan. 9 with the Board of Finance and Economy and seven other economy-related ministries and agencies, they said.

Jan. 16 will be the last day for the president's annual briefings.

Six Korean Exports Face EU Antidumping Charges

SK0401010095 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jan 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Six Korean export items are facing antidumping probes or waiting for final antidumping rulings in the European Union (EU), raising a cloud over the prospects of the nation's exports to the region this year, a trade organization said yesterday.

According to a report released by the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA), the six items under investigation or facing antidumping charges are medium- or larger-sized color TVs, microwave ovens, video cassette tapes, video cassette recorders and excavators, and monosodium glutamate.

The European Commission, the EU's executive body, is expected to extend the period for imposing preliminary punitive tariffs on Korean-made 17-inch or larger color TVs two months till this March, said the report compiled by the KFTA's office in Brussels.

Preliminary antidumping duties have been levied on TV sets from five Asian nations, including Korea, since last September.

Daewoo Electronics had an 18.8 percent preliminary antidumping margin imposed; Samsung Electronics, 18 percent and Goldstar, 16.8 percent.

The nation saw its color TV exports to the EU nosedive 69.3 percent from a year earlier to \$45.3 million in the first 11 months of last year as the affected TV sets account for about 90 percent of Korea's television exports to Europe.

The commission is expected to finish its antidumping probe on microwave ovens imported from Korea by this March, the KFTA report said, adding that the suit was filed by the EU microwave oven industry association of GIFAM [expansion not given] in 1993.

An antidumping probe by the commission on video cassette tapes made in Korea has been under way since last October, said the report, adding that the EU launched a probe following a suit by the EU chemical industry association of CEFIC [expansion not given] last September.

"As part of the probe, the commission is expected to conduct on-the-spot inspections into the alleged dumping sales of video cassette tapes by Korean makers around this February," said the KFTA report.

The commission is also likely to launch its antidumping investigation on video cassette recorders (VCRs) imported from Korea this February following a suit filed by the Dutch electronics giant Philips, it said.

According to the report, Korean excavator producers are likely to face an investigation of dumping margin sales because EU makers are consulting with the commission about the possibility of launching antidumping probes.

As a result of such antidumping charges, Korea is forecast to see its trade deficit with the EU rising to \$2.8 billion this year from an estimated \$2.4 billion last year, it said.

Ministry Imposes Safeguards on Agricultural Goods

SK0401082795 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea has decided to impose special tariffs, in addition to tariff equivalent (TE) rates, on 76 agricultural and livestock products if more than a certain quantity is imported or their import prices are lower than a given standard, the Ministry of Finance and Economy said Wednesday.

Of the 111 farm and livestock products which Korea agreed during the Uruguay Round (UR) negotiations to import under TE rates equal to the price differential

between Korea and other countries, 76 items will be subject to this "special safeguard," according to the ministry.

The 76 items are those whose importation is expected to harm farmers due to import liberalization this year under the World Trade Organization (WTO) system.

The UR accord for agricultural and livestock products allows the special safeguard for countries whose farmers face damage if imports of farm goods are liberalized. Sometime this year, countries must inform the WTO if they have resorted to a special safeguard.

The 74 items on which tariffs are imposed based on quantity will be subject to a special safeguard amounting to one-third of the TE rates in addition to the rates themselves if these imports claim more than 10 percent of the domestic market. The special safeguard is imposed from the time when the imported products capture more than 10 percent of the market.

If the import prices of the two items on which tariffs are imposed on the basis of price dropped more than 10 percent from the average import price between 1988 and 1990, then 30 to 90 percent of the price decrease will constitute the special safeguard, the ministry said.

For instance, if more than 228 tons of potatoes are imported this year, a total of 446 percent in tariffs—the TE rate of 334.5 percent as well as a special safeguard which is one-third the TE rate of 111.5 percent—will be imposed on potatoes brought in after the 228-ton mark is reached.

The government will impose higher rates of the quantity-based tariffs and price-based tariffs on the 11 items on which it could impose tariffs on the basis of either quantity or price.

The ministry originally planned to impose the special safeguard on all 111 items but judged that market opening is more favorable to the country's interests for 35 items including breeding pigs, vegetable seeds and mulberry trees, a ministry official said.

Construction Firms Receive Major Overseas Orders

*SK0401012795 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT
4 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—Some of the country's major construction firms have already received overseas orders topping 100 million dollars over the past few days and others will sign contracts for a similar amount this month, fueling optimism that they can meet their target of increasing overseas sales by 100 percent this year over 1994, industry sources said Wednesday [4 January].

Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. will sign a contract to build 138-million-dollar sewage treatment facilities in Kranji, northern Singapore, next Tuesday, according to the sources.

Hyundai will start work in January with completion slated for June 1996.

Hyundai's target for orders from abroad this year is 1,886 million dollars, a 17.8-percent increase from last year.

Samsung Construction Co., which has set an overseas sales goal of 700 million dollars or a 34.6-percent rise over last year, signed a contract Monday with the Bangkok City Administration for building 180-million-dollar sewage treatment facilities in Thailand's capital city, the sources said.

Samsung landed the order on a turn-key basis, under which the company is responsible for design, construction work, operation and training of manpower to run the facilities, according to the sources.

Samsung plans to begin work on the facilities in February this year with completion scheduled for January 1998.

The firm will also sign contracts soon to build housing units, office buildings and other structures in the United States, Russia and Indonesia, the sources said.

Tong-a Construction Industrial Co., meanwhile, signed a contract Monday worth 72 million dollars for second-phase construction of the great man-made river in Libya, they said.

Tong-a obtained the order from Libya's great man-made river authority.

Construction work involves installing 1.8- and 2.4-meter tap water pipes in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, and building roads in the city, said the sources.

Tong-a's sales target in the overseas market is 1,312 million dollars this year, up 121 percent over last year.

Daewoo Corp., which aims to win 1,370 million dollars in orders from abroad this year, a 68.7-percent rise from 1994, is pushing ahead with plans to sign a contract to build housing units in Thailand in mid-January, according to the sources.

Ministry Reports on International Trade Deficit

*SK0401010595 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Jan 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The nation's trade was 6,055 million dollars in the red last year with exports and imports provisionally estimated at 96,263 million dollars and 102,318 million dollars, respectively, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Both exports and imports were up; the former increased 17.1 percent and the latter jumped at a brisker 22.1 percent over the previous year.

The trade deficit swelled a steep 4,491 million dollars in a year as the full business recovery brought about an increased influx of capital goods, especially machinery, ministry officials said.

The deficit with Japan, the main source of production goods, snowballed. It had already surpassed the 10 billion dollar mark as of Oct. 31 and closed at 11,430 million dollars last year, up 25 percent over the 8,450 million dollars the previous year.

Imports from the United States also hiked from the previous year's 210 million dollars to 1,240 million dollars as of Dec. 21. Shipments from the European Union [EU] more than tripled to 2,740 million dollars.

Exports, which had also expanded in 1993, registered the highest growth since 1988 largely owing to a boom in the heavy and chemical sector exports of which represented 68.4 percent of the total.

Exports of electric and electronics goods accounted for 32.8 percent, quite more than those of light industrial goods that were for a long time the locomotive of Korea's overseas trade.

In particular, semiconductor which were in high demand throughout the whole of the year saw their exports surge to 12,800 million dollars as of Dec. 21. They were the first single item whose exports passed the 10 billion dollar mark.

Export rises by item were 36.4 percent in general machinery, 36.1 percent in ships, 28.9 percent in electro-electronics, 16.5 percent in automobiles, 21.8 percent in metalwork, 21.5 percent in leather and fur goods, and textiles, 20.7 percent in farm and marine produce and 14.7 percent in plastics goods.

Exports of toys, footwear, steel, yarn and steel containers decreased 5-26.7 percent.

Exports to the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and other developing countries increased 21.9 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Exports to Japan also increased 17.7 percent and those to the EU and the United States showed the same growth rate of 12.6 percent.

In terms of exports, Korea took the 12th place in the world, pushing back Taiwan after a gap of six years.

Exports and imports amounted to over 10 billion dollars—10.8 billion dollars for the former and 10.6 billion dollars for the latter to be exact—last month when the administration and trading companies were stepping up combined efforts for a better performance by the yearly deadline.

Officials said that the favorable trend would continue this year. Exports soared 41.9 percent in December and import licenses issued in the month ran 46.9 percent, forecasting briskness in the next few months.

Government Reports 1994 Trade Statistics

SK0301082995 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT
3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea's annual imports in 1994 surpassed 100 billion U.S. dollars for the first time to hit 102.3 billion dollars, and with exports of 96.2 billion dollars the nation's trade volume approached 210 billion dollars.

At the outset of the year, the government anticipated that imports would have a difficult time topping 100 billion dollars, but spurred by a sharp increase led by capital facility imports the figure exceeded 100 billion dollars by no less than 2.3 billion dollars.

Exports rose by 17.1 percent in 1994 over 1993, the highest growth since 1988. With an increase of 14 billion dollars, South Korea set a record for annual export expansion of over 10 billion dollars.

In terms of total exports, South Korea outstripped Taiwan for the first time since 1988 to climb from 13th to 12th in the rankings of the world's exporters.

An export boom in heavy and chemical products played a key role in the surge. Exports of semiconductors, in particular, surpassed 10 billion dollars as early as October, while outbound shipments of electronic and electrical products in the year accounted for 32.8 percent of the total, beating for the first time the 27.6 percent achieved by consumer goods, the main pillar of the country's exports in the past.

Samsung Co., Ltd. achieved the honor of becoming the first Korean firm to ever export over 10 billion dollars in a year.

The European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) emerged as new export markets worth 10 billion dollars, following the United States and Japan.

On the minus side, South Korea's trade deficit with Japan broke through the 10-billion-dollar level for the first time. It is also to be noted that monthly imports of consumer goods have exceeded 1 billion dollars since November.

In December, perhaps influenced by the year-end export push, both exports and imports posted records by exceeding 10 billion dollars.

The import increase ratio for December, in particular, was up 41.9 percent over a year earlier. Issuance of import licenses in December, an indicator of import trends two to three months later, also registered a 46.9-percent rise, suggesting that the import surge will continue into the first half of this year.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry predicted at the beginning of last year that both exports and imports in 1994 would attain 90 billion dollars.

In the end, however, the government itself witnessed a divergence of over 10 billion dollars between the import target and reality with actual imports for the year reaching 102.3 billion dollars, or 12.3 billion dollars above the goal.

Globalization, Trade Said Policy Goals in 1995

SK0301060295 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—Globalization, trade diplomacy and preparations for national reunification are this year's foreign policy foundations, backed up by summits and diverse diplomatic channels, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday [3 January].

Toward this end, the ministry will expand its network of overseas missions, 15 of which were designated as focal points for internationalization, and strengthen its super-power diplomacy to lay a stronger groundwork for national unification, the officials said.

Other specific measures include more summity by President Kim Yong-sam, such as his two planned visits to the United States, and the president's "sales diplomacy," they said.

The ministry hopes to mobilize all available channels by having the prime minister and foreign minister engage in overseas diplomacy while making full use of presidential envoys, the officials said.

While seeking stronger ties with the United States and Japan, South Korea will attempt to diversify its diplomatic channels with China, Russia and Europe to prepare for national reunification.

"This year is the 50th anniversary of Korean liberation from Japanese colonial rule, the 30th anniversary of South Korea-Japan diplomatic normalization and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations," said one ministry official. "They will all be important turning points in our diplomacy."

"We plan to focus our efforts so that President Kim's globalization plan can bear fruit through these events."

The ministry has chosen South Korea's bid for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council in 1996-97 as one of the chief goals for this year and plans to utilize its entire overseas network to ensure success.

For trade diplomacy, the ministry hopes to recruit more economic experts and push the ongoing campaign for former Trade Minister Kim Chol-su as World Trade Organization (WTO) director-general.

"Part of the plan includes activities by the president, prime minister and the foreign minister," the ministry official said. "But in regions where we are not in

touching distance such as central and Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, we will frequently send presidential envoys."

Unification Reported as Policy Goal for 1995

SK0201041995 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 2 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The government has set its diplomatic policy goals for the new year: the laying of a foundation for national unification and globalization. The government is going to devise detailed practical ways to attain these goals.

First, as a way to conduct diplomacy concerning national unification, the government has decided to focus on creating a relevant international climate with a view to opening channels for South-North economic cooperation and dialogue.

As regards the North, the government is going to conduct active dialogue and exchanges with major countries, including the United States and Japan, thereby bringing North Korea to the international dialogue forum and making the most of this as momentum for South-North dialogue.

One government official concerned said: Last year, we concentrated our diplomatic efforts on solving the North Korean nuclear issue. With that question settled, we will now intensify our diplomatic activities toward neighboring countries to create a relevant climate for national unification on the Korean peninsula.

Conglomerates 'Poised To Promote Globalization'

SK0401010995 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—Major South Korean conglomerates are poised to promote "globalization" in earnest this year.

Overseas investment by big business groups in 1995 will comprise projects of scale such as the creation of production complexes and establishment of global production networks and overseas headquarters, different in nature from the past practice of one-shot ventures.

The Hyundai, Samsung, LG and Daewoo Business Groups, keeping pace with the Kim administration's globalization drive, are looking to explore overseas markets this year by increasing investment abroad by up to 100 percent over last year, business sources said Wednesday [4 January].

The Daewoo Group is to pour 1,250 million U.S. dollars into the overseas automobile sector in 1995 through either taking over existing motor vehicle plants or founding joint ventures in China, Uzbekistan, Romania, India and Vietnam as well as opening automotive research institutes in London and Munich.

Daewoo will hike investment in the electronics sector overseas to 350 million dollars, up 118 percent over last year. Its total overseas investments in 1995 will be raised from last year's 1,500 million dollars to 2,500 million dollars, according to a Daewoo official.

The Samsung Group, which invested 1,600 million dollars in more than 130 overseas projects last year, plans to invest 2,000 million dollars to increase in scale service and sales and set up regional headquarters. Included is 380 million dollars for the creation of electronics complexes in Mexico, Britain, China and Thailand.

The Hyundai Business Group is slated to funnel 340 million dollars this year into taking over an AT&T non-memory semiconductor plant. A takeover contract for the deal was concluded last year.

Hyundai also plans to promote new construction or an increase in scale of automobile plants in Malaysia and elsewhere this year. To meet these needs, the Hyundai Group has earmarked 600 million dollars for overseas investment this year, twice the 300 million dollars invested abroad last year, a group official said.

LG Electronics Inc., a subsidiary of the LG Group, will invest 200 million dollars in enlarging production facilities at its braun tube and VCR plants in China and TV and electronic range plants in Britain as well as in establishing overseas juridical entities. LG Petrochemical Co. is also poised to set up PVC [polyvinyl chloride] and cosmetics joint-venture plants in Tianjin, China this year. The scale of overseas investments in 1995 will double those of last year, according to an LG official.

Pohang Iron and Steel Co. which has decided on 23 million dollars in overseas investment this year, is studying promoting an additional overseas project worth 62 million dollars. The nation's largest steel maker's overseas investments this year are thus expected to more than triple last year's.

More Overseas Koreans Regaining ROK Citizenship

**SK0301022595 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT
3 Jan 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—The number of overseas Koreans who regained their Korean citizenship after obtaining foreign citizenship through emigration or naturalization increased sharply last year as the country's economy continued to grow.

A total of 945 Koreans possessing foreign citizenship retrieved their Korean citizenship last year, a notable rise from 1993's 589 and 1992's 488, the Ministry of Justice said Tuesday.

The comparable numbers for 1990 and 1991 are 529 and 490, representing a downward trend which then reversed from 1993.

Most of those regaining their Korean citizenship are from the United States and Japan, according to the ministry, which cited as reasons the need to find employment here, a desire to spend their declining years in their home country, failure to adapt to foreign countries and economic necessity.

"A drastic number of overseas Korean compatriots are applying to retrieve their Korean citizenship with the country's economy growing bigger after the launch of the civilian government, although the number fails to match the roughly 10,000 people who lose their Korean citizenship annually through emigration or naturalization," said a ministry spokesman.

The ministry examines applications to regain Korean citizenship every three months. Those who want retrieval must undergo an examination of their past convictions and pass police clearance.

DLP Considers Scrapping Party Chairman Post

**SK0501055895 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT
5 Jan 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) is considering scrapping the post of party chairman in favor of a vice president under a reorganization expected to occur soon, a senior party official said Thursday.

The DLP may also replace the three-way system of party secretary-general, floor leader and chief policy-maker with three main committees in charge of organization, parliamentary floor measures and party policy, said Chief Policy Coordinator Kang Sam-chae.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting on the party's national convention slated for early February, Kang said that "The post of party chairman was used for one who led the group of supreme members of the party in the past."

"The term, therefore, is not appropriate at this time because we no longer have supreme members of the party."

On the question of a possible change in the status of party Chairman Kim Chong-pil, Kang said "It's a matter to be decided between the party president and chairman," adding that the DLP Secretariat is approaching the matter with the viewpoint that the inappropriate term should be replaced by a proper one.

The party is also thinking about electing the head of the committee in charge of parliamentary floor measures in a free competition among DLP lawmakers.

The DLP looked into changing the names of the three major party posts early last year, said Kang, who added that the basic structure of the three major posts will be retained despite the name change.

He noted, "When the party decides to change its name, it must have some kind of plan thereafter. The party will have to undergo a great reform in the near future."

Post Considered 'Inappropriate'

**SK0501121895 Seoul YONHAP in English 1151 GMT
5 Jan 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) is thinking of abolishing the post of party chairman ahead of a party convention next month and party Chairman Kim Chong-pil, therefore, would have to go, a senior party official said Thursday.

Kang Sam-chae, chief policy coordinator, told reporters that the party chairmanship was installed at a time when the party had some supreme members so that the chairman could represent them.

"The post, therefore, is considered inappropriate at this time when there are no supreme members at the party," he said.

Kang said his party is studying a plan to create the post of vice party president in place of the chairmanship, adding that a vice president, if actually created, would take over the duties of the chairman.

Another senior official of the ruling camp, noting President Kim Yong-sam, concurrent party head, has called for the renovation of the party, said that even for party renovation, the status of Chairman Kim who he said is the symbol of the past merger of three parties into the DLP, should necessarily be changed in some way.

"We are of the opinion that Chairman Kim's stepping down to a second line should be made in a way honorable to him," he said.

Even if Kim Chong-pil is given a "second line" post like permanent party advisor, it is advisable he would be allowed to retain a considerable part of his current role in the party, the official said.

The party also mulls changing the names of the party secretary-general, floor leader and chief policy-maker into organization committee chairman, floor committee chairman and policy committee chairman, respectively, a party source said.

He said the party is moving to change the party charter to reflect these before a party convention slated for next month.

DP Leader Yi on General Party Reform in 1995

**SK0301020895 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT
3 Jan 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—Main opposition Democratic Party (DP) Chairman Yi Ki-taeck declared Tuesday [3 January] that "the DP will be recast through an overall reform."

Yi told reporters at his Pukahyon-tong residence in Seoul, "We must cast off the opposition party setup that used to confront the military regimes, and secure a party system that fits a new era."

As reform goals, he named democratization within the party, a reformed DP leadership and changes in the roles of the party headquarters and district chapters.

The opposition leader reiterated his call for convening a party convention twice this year—prior to and following the scheduled local elections—by saying, "We should reveal a new face of our party by holding a party convention in or around February prior to the local elections... We should be able to supplement things left incomplete by holding another party convention before year-end."

This year is "very important" for the major opposition party because local, general and presidential elections will be held over a three-year span beginning in 1995, he noted. "The supreme goal for this year will be placed on generally reforming the party and recovering popular trust."

"Only if we accomplish party reform by holding a party convention twice, prior to and following the local elections, will the Democratic Party be able to be victorious in the 1996 general elections and emerge as a party capable of taking power," Yi added.

President Hosts Legislative, Judicial Leaders

**SK0401074195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT
4 Jan 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam hosted lunch for National Assembly Speaker Hwang Nak-chu, Chief Justice Yun Kwan, Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku, Constitutional Court President Kim Yong-chun and ruling Democratic Liberal Party Chairman Kim Chong-pil at Chongwadae [presidential offices] Wednesday.

The chief executive, noting the importance of globalization to national development in an era of unfettered trade unleashed by the formal launching of the World Trade Organization, asked his guests to help the government achieve its policy goals of globalizing the economy and realizing local autonomy in the coming year.

Opposition Democratic Party Chairman Yi Ki-taeck was invited but failed to show up.

Preparedness of Army, Navy, Air Force Featured

**SK0501033195 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in
Korean 1206 GMT 2 Jan 95**

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [KBS anchor Yi Yun-song] The raison d'être of the military is greater in peacetime than in any other time, because the military is the eternal

fence safeguarding us. Even after national unification is realized, a unified military of the South and North will be needed. With the taking over of peacetime operational command rights, our Armed Forces have proclaimed this year as the first year for realizing a self-reliant national defense.

First of all, we will present the majestic features of the Air Force which has made preparations for modern warfare. Here is reporter Kim Hyong-tae.

[Kim Hyong-tae] "This plane is a new-type F-16 fighter. The KBS crew underwent special flight training for a week to get aboard this plane. The Korean peninsula is seen below, covered with clouds. It takes only five minutes to fly from east to west across the 155 mile-long cease-fire line of the Korean peninsula. Flying eastward over the Korean peninsula, we soon reach the sky over Tokto Island. We can see a fishing vessel below which is serenely engaged in fishing.

"I feel renewed gazing at the sun of the new year 1995 as it rises above the clouds. In comparison, the F-16 has two times the arming capacity of the Mig-29, and furthermore, its radar and missile capabilities have proven to far surpass those of the Mig-29. The Mig-29 is said to be no match for the F-16.

"At the end of last year, the introduction of the F-16 next-generation fighters began in earnest; and this year, the fighters have been put into service for the first time. A total of 120 fighters will be introduced by 1999. After that, it is expected that we will surpass the combat capabilities of North Korea's Air Force by over 20 percent, and thus play a decisive role in establishing peace on the Korean peninsula.

"This has been Kim Hyong-tae, KBS News, reporting."

[Yi] Next, we will turn to the Navy. Beginning this year, the Navy has enhanced its three-dimensional patrolling operations to a higher level. Undersea operations can now be conducted with our own submarines. With the story is reporter Yang Hung-mo.

[Yang Hung-mo] "In regards to the three-dimensional patrolling operations to defend the sea, combat ships and submarines are to conduct joint three-dimensional operations both on, above, and below the surface of the sea beginning this year. As a result, the water-tight defense will be more secure than ever before.

"The radar will quickly detect the appearance of an enemy plane or a suspicious ship, automatic detection cameras will identify it, and we can give chase and destroy, in three minutes, an object lying within a radius of 16 km.

"The use of missiles enlarges the radius of operations by eight times. This is a harpoon missile, a major weapon for our naval combat ships. Because it is hooked up with the computer, the missile can automatically give chase to an object lying within a radius of 120 km and destroy it within five minutes."

[Sergeant Pak Chong-su of the naval vessel Chungnam] "If our small efforts and our loyalty to the country are pooled together, I believe there will be no problem concerning our national defense."

[Captain An Ki-sok] "The officers and seamen of the Chungnam will defend our sea in a water-tight manner with the faith in a sure victory, this year as well. We will endeavor to cultivate our capabilities so that our ship becomes a world-class navy ship."

[Yang] "Establishing a water-tight system of defending the territorial seas on, above, and below the surface of the sea, the Navy is now consolidating its image of invincibility in defending the three sides of the Korean peninsula.

"This has been Yang Hung-mo, KBS News, reporting."

[Yi] The prince on land is the Army. We will now view the majestic features of the Army. Their 88 tanks cut a conspicuous figure. Reporter Pak Chan-uk reports.

[Pak Chan-uk] "The day is awakened with the deafening roar of the tanks rumbling over the earth. The headlights of the tanks glimmering in the gray of the early morning, seem like the eyes of wild animals. There is nothing extraordinary, however, about the morning of New Year's for the soldiers of the Army's Tiger Unit.

[Lieutenant Colonel Kim Chong-pae, the commander of the tank battalion, addressing the unit] "Your profound duty is to defend the gateways to the metropolitan area in an emergency."

[Pak] "The maneuverability and strength of fire power are the essentials in modern warfare. In this respect, we are reassured in seeing the might of the ROK-style weapons such as the 88 tanks and armored personnel carriers, that were manufactured with our own technology.

"The soldiers of the Tiger Unit have extraordinary resolve in greeting the new year of 1995. This is because they regard this year as the first year in the realization of a self-reliant national defense, following the restoration of the rights to peacetime operational command at the end of last year."

[Lieutenant Colonel Kim] "With a view to carrying out the operations on our own, we are devoting all of our energy to developing tactics of war and training for a mechanized unit that suit the topographical conditions of the Korean peninsula."

[Pak] "Even in the freezing cold, the soldiers are soaked with sweat. Their faces are full of the will to withhold the tragedy of war from being inflicted upon this land."

"This has been Pak Chan-uk, KBS News, reporting."

Team Established for Advanced Training Aircraft
SK0301021395 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT
3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry officially established a team to develop advanced training aircraft last month, a ministry official said Tuesday [3 January].

The team, organized on Dec. 21, will push ahead with a project dubbed "KTX (Korean Trainer Experiment)-II" to replace more than 100 worn-out training planes by the early 2000s, according to the official.

However, the ministry still has to reach a final decision on the project.

For one thing, it wants the training planes made by domestic aircraft makers instead of importing them from foreign countries.

It may cost roughly 1.6 trillion won (about 2 billion U.S. dollars) to develop and manufacture the aircraft here while importing them would require only 800 billion won, the ministry estimated.

The Air Force and the Agency for Defense Development (ADD) have already dispatched researchers to Lockheed Aircraft Ltd. of the United States to learn the technology to make military planes under an option of the Korean Fighter Program (KFP) contract.

The Defense Ministry and Lockheed signed the KFP contract, under which Korea is to build as well as import F-16 fighters to improve its Air Force strength and ability to make aircraft.

The ministry is studying ways to develop as well as export the training planes, which can also be used as fighters in an emergency.

The ministry plans to make a final decision on whether to push ahead with the KTX-II project after consulting with related ministries sometime around April.

Poll on Corruption, Unification, Economic Issues
SK0301032795 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT
3 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—Eliminating corruption is the most pressing task Koreans must perform as they mark the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

Coming next in order are the firm rooting of democratic politics, sustained economic development, improvement of South-North Korean relations and unification efforts, balanced income distribution and eradication of social discord.

These are the results of an opinion poll that YONHAP News Agency commissioned the World Research Institute to carry out in commemoration of national liberation.

World research conducted interviews at last year's end of 1,000 ordinary Koreans aged 20 or older together with 300 social leaders from academia, the bench and bar, and economic and journalism circles.

In the survey, 27.7 percent of the general public respondents chose the elimination of corruption as the most urgent problem the country must solve in the future, followed by the firm rooting of democratic politics (21.7 percent) and sustained economic development (15.6 percent).

In contrast, 33 percent of the social leaders pointed to the establishment of democratic politics as the key issue. Coming next were the eradication of graft with 33 percent and improvement of inter-Korean relations and national unification with 14.7 percent.

As to the incumbent civilian government's "second round of reform," 27.7 percent of the general public and 33.7 percent of the social leaders thought that ferreting out corruption is the top task the government must emphasize in its reform drive.

Ordinary Koreans and social leaders cited changing the people's consciousness as the next task for government reform with 20.4 percent and 17 percent, respectively, followed by educational reform with 18.7 percent and 14 percent, and strengthening of international competitiveness with 9.7 percent and 13.3 percent, respectively.

The survey revealed that 28.8 percent of the general public and 29.7 percent of the professional leaders regarded the people's reform-mindedness as necessary for the age of liberalization so that President Kim Yong-sam's globalization scheme bears fruit.

In addition, about 70 percent of both groups said the national identity and traditions must not be forgotten and should be harmonized even during the period of globalization.

As to the task of national unification, 37.8 percent of the general public and 28.3 percent of the leaders said that South Korea should secure an advantage in national power over North Korea through economic development.

They also cited the establishment of democracy, inter-Korean economic cooperation, North Korea's opening and the expansion of civilian exchanges as subjects for reunification.

On the model of reunification, 59 percent of the pollees said it can be achieved in the direction of free democracy and a market economy gradually with the North opening up its doors.

However, 18.3 percent of the respondents felt the division of the country will continue for the time being. Some 15.3 percent said the South will be able to absorb the North in five years while only 6 percent expected a confederate style of unification. Only 1.3 percent expected unification by use of force.

On the U.S. Forces in Korea, 62.4 percent of the general public and 61 percent of the social leaders favored their continued presence while 36.5 percent and 38.3 percent of the two groups expressed hope for a troop withdrawal.

Regarding the achievements of the current generation since national liberation, 84.6 percent of the general public and 84.8 percent of the social leaders (professionals) gave affirmative evaluations, citing economic development and promotion of sports, but they pointed out corruption and dictatorial politics as major faults.

Less than one-third (32.6 percent of the general public and 21.7 percent of the professionals) thought that Japan truly feels remorse for starting the Pacific War (World War II).

Meanwhile, 63.3 percent of the general public and 83 percent of the professionals responded that Japan will rearm eventually, showing a negative attitude toward their neighbor.

The United States is regarded as the most influential of the four great powers for Korean reunification with 85.1 percent, followed by China with 60.9 percent, Japan with 52.4 percent and Russia with 40.4 percent.

In addition, the United States is seen as the most open to Korean unification with 57.6 percent while Japan does not favor it with 81.6 percent.

North Korea's Kim Chong-il is viewed by 23.3 percent of the general public and 30 percent of the professionals as moving toward opening and reform, but 60.7 percent and 49.3 percent questioned the North's social stability and economic capability.

Respondents from both groups were negative toward North Korea's national unification efforts with 50 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively.

About 65 percent of the pollees gave good marks to the U.S.-North Korea nuclear agreement while almost all of them, 98 percent and 99.6 percent, respectively, said the United States should hold prior consultations with South Korea before reaching any future compromises with Pyongyang.

About 32.3 percent thought that Seoul's share of the light-water nuclear reactors being given to North Korea (4 billion U.S. dollars) is an investment for improving inter-Korean relations. Meanwhile, 21 percent regarded it as a loss to the national treasury.

With regard to North Korea's attitude after the nuclear accord, 68.3 percent of the professionals said that it would allow gradual opening and reform. But 31.3 percent replied that Pyongyang is likely to continue its nuclear development by utilizing the deferment period for nuclear inspections.

As to English-language education in the age of openness, most of the pollees favored early instruction: From fourth grade of primary school (34.5 percent of the

general public and 31 percent of the professionals), from 1st grade of primary school (25.9 percent and 28.7 percent), from kindergarten (24.2 percent and 23.7 percent) and from first grade of middle school (15.3 percent and 16.7 percent).

President Vows To Implement Bold Deregulation

SK0501123095 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT
5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Thursday afternoon that his administration would boldly deregulate various economic controls this year so that creativity and vitality would overflow in economic activities.

In a speech at a New Year reception hosted by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Yuksam building on Yoido, President Kim said the government will continue to concentrate on elevating economic productivity and efficiency.

Saying that the major tasks facing the Korean economy this year will be price stability and labor-management cooperation, Kim said businessmen as a whole, let alone the government, should do all they can to successfully cope with the two challenges.

He said globalization he has been advocating is a concept of greater magnitude than internationalization. "I call upon the government, industries and people to work in concert to sublimate globalization challenges into opportunities," Kim said.

The reception was attended by senior government officials, political leaders, leading businessmen and the members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

Ruling Democratic Liberal Party chairman Kim Chong-pil and opposition Democratic Party head Yi Ki-taeck were invited but did not attend.

Reiterates Deregulation Efforts

SK0501091195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT
5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam declared Thursday that his administration's efforts to enhance productivity and efficiency will continue, and that he will see to it that "creativity and vitality are ensured in business activities by enforcing a bold deregulation."

The chief executive made the declaration in an address delivered at a New Year's meeting held at the 63 Building's main hall in Yoido under the auspices of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

"My administration carried out an epoch-making government restructuring and personnel reshuffle late last year for the purpose of positively coping with a historical turning point," the president noted.

Terming the nation's 8-percent economic growth and an inflation rate below 5.6 percent last year "the fruition of the sweat of all the people," Kim said: "1995 will prove a memorable year in which the country will achieve over 100 million dollars in exports, becoming the 12th country in the world to attain such an export record.

"It is none other than you enterprisers that pioneer our competition against the world. As the government is taking the lead for globalization with a firm resolve, I trust that not only the business circles but all others engaged in other walks of life will positively join hands in our globalization efforts.

"For the nation to build a new Korea, a country ranked among the world's best by winning the boundless competition, people in all fields must renew themselves, further beef up their substance, reinforce their capabilities and reach world standards."

Continuing 'Plunge' in Stock Prices Reported

*SK0501054395 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT
5 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—Share prices continued to plunge Thursday morning, sending down the composite stock price index 16.49 points to 980.52 at 10:40 AM.

As soon as the market opened, large- and medium-capital issues suffered a sell-off, plummeting 12 points and 8 points, respectively, in terms of the composite price index. Small-capital issues made a strong showing, however, climbing 6 points.

Analysts blamed the continuing weak market forces from last year's end, tightened monetary controls and the resulting interest rate hikes and institutional investors' retreat to the sidelines for the market's fall.

The across-the-board index slipped 13.80 points Tuesday and again 16.56 points Wednesday.

One analyst predicted that the decline would come to a halt toward the weekend.

Early Retirement for Civil Servants Scheduled

*SK0501054795 Seoul YONHAP in English 0506 GMT
5 Jan 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—As a means of dealing with surplus manpower caused by the recent government downsizing, the Kim administration will implement early retirement for long-serving public servants who are willing from next Wednesday.

The Ministry of Government Administration is taking early retirement applications until Jan. 18. In case any time limits are involved, the ministry plans to retire affected public servants under the ordinary retirement system and pay them early retirement allowances later, a ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Civil servants who quit under the early retirement system last year totaled 1,454, well beyond the estimated 1,200. Given the sense of uncertainty prevailing in the civil service following the sweeping central government revamp in December, the ministry estimates that public officials stepping down under the early retirement system this year will reach 1,800.

The early retirement system for civil servants is enforced on a quarterly basis, with around 300 officials affected each quarter of last year except for the fourth quarter when the number was much greater.

Subject to early retirement are civil servants of grade 5 or above who have worked for 20 years or longer, and those of grade 6 or below who have served for 20 years or more with less than 10 years left until retirement. Early retirees get early retirement allowances calculated according to the number of years of service remaining until retirement.

Most of the more than 1,000 public officials made redundant by the central administrative cutback have been transferred to other agencies or given training assignments at home and abroad.

In the meantime, the Government Administration Ministry is reportedly having difficulty handling the rest as some officials have declined to take new assignments while others have been rejected by their new agencies.

Closing Firms Outnumbered Newcomers in 1994

*SK0501005895 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
5 Jan 95 p 8*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Despite the full recovery chiefly engineered by large industries, companies which shut down last year outnumbered newcomers, the National Statistical Office [NSO] said in a survey report released yesterday.

A total of 3,818 mining and manufacturing companies were newly established across the country while 5,415 ones closed down. In addition, 1,676 others suspended operations.

This means that 14 companies started up, 20 closed down and six suspended business activity on daily average in a year in which government economists provisionally estimate gross national product growth was over 8 percent.

Compared with the latter half of 1993, the number of newcomers declined 948, that of shutdowns galloped a steep 1,875, and that of companies stopping activity rose 390 during the first half of last year.

No year-on-year comparison is available as the survey was first conducted in the second half of 1993, NSO officials said.

About 85 percent of the newcomers are small firms employing less than 20 people. Exactly 2,059 companies,

or 53.9 percent, have 5-9 workers and 1,122 companies, or 29.4 percent have 10-19 workers. Medium or large companies employing over 100 numbered just 22.

A quarter of them are engaged in textile or garment production.

Some 1,050 newly established companies are located in Kyonggi-to, 620 in Seoul and 510 in Kyongsangpuk-to, the longtime power base of the Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u administrations.

The survey indicates that smaller companies are more likely to shut down. Nearly half of the shutdowns took place in family firms employing 5-9 workers. About 28 percent employed 10-19 people and 19 percent employed 20-49 people.

Only 67 medium or large-scale firms with more than 100 workers shut down.

Kyonggi-to topped the list of cities and provinces with 1,385 companies in its area closing down, followed by Seoul (1,156 companies) and Pusan (789).

Pusan, the second largest city and the stronghold of the Kim Yong-sam administration, is clustered with large and small footwear firms battered heavily by cheap products from China and other developing countries.

Close to 24 percent of the shutdowns took place in the textile and garment sectors which are also rapidly losing their advantage over developing countries.

An overwhelming number of shutdowns, 3,908 to be exact, resulted from financial difficulties, 1,130 from marketing failures, 33 from technical problems and 344 for other reasons.

Lucky-Goldstar Changes Name to LG Group

SK0401002895 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
4 Jan 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Lucky-Goldstar Group, which has found it difficult to establish a corporate identity with customers because of its rather lengthy title, was renamed yesterday the LG Group.

All its 27 corporate subsidiaries, a welfare foundation and a training institute were renamed and they all have a new logo, called "The Face of the Future," in the wide-ranging corporate identity program.

The group has long prospered with two wings—one represented by Lucky Co. and its sister firms in the chemical industry and the other by Goldstar Co. and its sisters specializing in electronic home appliances.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore
Malaysia

Further on Visit by UK Chancellor of Exchequer

Meets Finance Ministry Official

*BK0401105595 Kuala Lumpur THE STAR in English
4 Jan 95 p 2*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur—Malaysia will try to liberalise its financial services sector within 10 years. Finance Ministry Secretary-General Datuk Clifford Herbert said yesterday. He said Finance Minister Datuk seri Anwar Ibrahim told his British counterpart Chancellor of Exchequer Kenneth Clark this when the latter called on him at his office yesterday.

The Deputy Prime Minister said although Malaysia was already very open in its financial sector and had a large foreign participation, it was nonetheless committed to liberalising the sector further.

"Anwar made it very clear that we are committed to liberalising further and feels that we have to do this sooner than later," Herbert said.

He stressed that the liberalisation could not happen overnight and Malaysia had given itself 10 years to do this.

"The Deputy Prime Minister said maybe 10 years might be too long. We want to see if we can do it earlier than that," he told a press conference.

Herbert said Anwar informed Clarke that he had warned Malaysian banks to anticipate the further opening up of the financial sector. He said Malaysia can not remain indifferent to the "tremendous pressure" to open up its financial sector.

However, he said, Malaysia would ensure that its domestic financial institutions were able to compete and would "not be overwhelmed by foreign competition".

Herbert said stockbroking, leasing and reinsurance would be the first areas to be liberalised. He said Britain had also expressed interest in participating in privatisation projects and areas which could be explored include telecommunications, power generation, infrastructure.

"British companies are welcome to bid for the Sepang airport terminal building (second package)," he said adding that foreign bids so far include those from German, American, Japanese and French companies. He said the two countries could explore the possibility of Britain-Malaysian joint ventures to sell services and expertise to other countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia and other Asean countries.

Herbert also said Britain had expressed an interest in Labuan as a banking centre.

Later, in a dinner hosted by Anwar, Clarke said Britain looked ahead to forge closer bilateral economic links with Malaysia. He said the two countries shared traditional links and had similar approaches in economic policies in recent years.

"It is not the past situations of our countries which are our principal concern but the future," he said. "If we are to achieve prosperity and sustain growth, we have to bring ourselves closer to the economies of this part of the world which have enormous potential."

Anwar said that from 1980 to last August, a total of 306 projects totalling RM4.4 billion with British participation had been approved. He said Britain was Malaysia's second largest trading partner in the European Union and accounted for about 28 per cent of the country's total trade with EU.

Anwar said the United Kingdom had, up to last August, imported 77,099 Proton cars—a figure that was "very impressive." He also said Malaysia had re-introduced English as a second important language in the country.

Meets Trade Minister

*BK0501043195 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA
in Malay 5 Jan 95 p 10*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kuala Lumpur, 4 Jan—Britain wants to turn Malaysia into a center to explore economic opportunities in ASEAN countries, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke said.

According to him, Britain considers the region dynamic and Malaysia a suitable center for the purpose because of traditional relations and understanding between the two countries.

"We would also like to invite Malaysian companies to make Britain a center to enter the EU market," he said during a special news conference here today. He is leading an 11-member trade delegation on a six-day unofficial visit to the nation. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim and International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz during his visit.

Clarke is expected to call on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed tomorrow.

In the meantime, Clarke said Britain also wants to see regulations on the listing of foreign companies in the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange relaxed as soon as possible.

Meets With Prime Minister

BK0501071595 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Britain looks forward to seeing Malaysia become an alternative to Singapore as financial center for ASEAN. British Chancellor of the Exchequer

Kenneth Clarke said this in Kuala Lumpur after talks with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

Clarke said Britain welcomed the planned liberalization of Malaysia's financial services sector and its development as an investment base for the ASEAN market. British companies would then be encouraged to invest in Malaysia to offer training and transfer of technology.

Clarke said he discussed with Dr. Mahathir the prospect of Kuala Lumpur becoming an international center for this region, particularly in the banking and financial sector.

Minister: Country 3d Most Competitive Worldwide

BK0501035495 Kuala Lumpur THE STAR in English 5 Jan 95 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Penang—Malaysia is now the third most competitive country in the world after Singapore and Hong Kong. Deputy International Trade and Industry Minister Chua Jui Meng said yesterday. He said Malaysia had overtaken Taiwan and South Korea in terms of competitive edge.

He said the investment strategy was not only to attract new investors and companies but also to ensure existing companies continued to reinvest and improve their capacities.

Chua said the total reinvestment value increased from RM [Ringgit Malaysia] 384.7 million to Rm1.67 billion last year, an increase of 334 per cent.

"This trend indicates the increased confidence of investors. This is the best advertisement for Malaysia as a profit centre in the Asia-Pacific region because existing investors reinvesting their profits in our country signifies that we have provided the conditions for customer satisfaction," he said at the Fourth National Conference for SMIs [small and medium industries].

Chua said 321 expansion projects were approved from January to October last year, an increase of 46 percent over the corresponding period in 1993.

He noted that investments in the manufacturing sector in the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), which included Perlis, Kedah, Penang and northern Perak, had also increased.

Investments in the four states rose by 113 per cent, from RM2,923 million in the first 11 months of 1993 to RM6,231 million for the corresponding period last year.

Chua also urged SMIs to acquire new and appropriate technologies to survive the increasingly competitive global competition.

"Our competitive advantage in cheap labour has been overtaken by new emerging countries such as Vietnam, the eastern European nations, China, Indonesia and Thailand," he said.

The only option open to SMIs faced with tight labour and market conditions was to improve their products and processes, he added.

Singapore

Thai Foreign Minister Arrives on Two-Day Visit

BK0401133595 Singapore Radio One in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thai Foreign Minister Dr. Thaksin Chinnawat has arrived in Singapore for a two-day official visit. Dr. Thaksin is on a familiarization tour of Southeast Asian countries. This afternoon, the Thai foreign minister held talks with his Singapore counterpart Professor S. Jayakumar. The Thai minister will call on acting Prime Minister Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong tomorrow before leaving for Jakarta.

Meets Acting Prime Minister

BK0501115395 Singapore Radio One in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ASEAN countries must have more intensive political linkages so as to strengthen cooperation among each other. Visiting Thai Foreign Minister Dr. Thaksin Chinnawat discussed this with acting Prime Minister Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong today.

Singapore investment in Thailand, especially in the economic quadrangle region, was also discussed. The region borders include Yunnan province in southern China, northern Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar (Burma). Dr. Thaksin said investments are still needed in the region, particularly in infrastructure. Other subjects discussed were the recently formed Singapore-Thailand Business Council, the possibility of a joint venture into Indochina, and the proposed Asia-Europe summit, which may be held in Thailand this year.

Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Calls for End to Fighting, War

BK0501023195 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jan 95

[("Appeal by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation" calling for end to war; dated 4 December—recorded)]

[FBIS Translated Text] The communist Vietnam's war has dragged on for 16 years. Our nation is ruined and our people are at the point of starvation. They have had a hard time finding rice for their cooking pots for 16 years. They are going to starve to death this year, and have been starving since the harvest in November and December 1994. In the coming dry season, from January 1995, and

particularly in the 1995 rainy season, a great famine will kill scores of our people. There will be disasters in our society and nation and they will turn things upside down.

Experiences in Cambodia over the past 16 years testify to this. Experiences of the world over also testify to this truth: nothing can be solved through guns. This applies to the communist Vietnamese, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and allies, and the two-headed government. These people only get bogged down deeper and deeper. It is the same situation worldwide; Bosnia, the former Soviet Union, Africa, the Middle East, and other places. The present era is not one of big gun colonialism, but one where the peoples of the Third World have awakened. They have struggled for national liberation to be the masters of their own destiny. This is an era approaching the 21st century.

Our people do not want war, not at all. Our people want peace and tranquility to enable themselves to earn a living and to feed their families. This goes for the people in the rural areas and in the cities. In such a situation Democratic Kampuchea and the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGNUNS] would like to suggest that:

1. The current and real situation in Cambodia be clearly recognized and they way it has changed realized.
2. It should be clearly seen that the war of the communist Vietnamese, UNTAC, allies, and the two-headed government only causes unending destruction and suffering to our nation and people.
3. The suggestion and request of our people, who have suffered for 16 years to the point of starving to death—this is unprecedented in Cambodia's history—should be heeded. The request of our people should be absolutely heeded and accepted.

This should be accepted by everyone in their name as Cambodian citizens and politicians and in the name of conscience and humanitarianism. The refusal of our people's request and demand cannot be accepted. This would be severely condemned by our nation and people and in the history of our Cambodia and the world.

Therefore, Democratic Kampuchea and the PGNUNS suggest that fighting should end; that war should end. There should be national reconciliation. Peace should be given to our people. Our people want genuine peace with genuine national reconciliation in order to work the land and to earn a living, particularly now so as to avoid starvation and being killed en masse, which will affect the destiny and the survival of our entire nation, people, and race.

The war in Cambodia is not a problem among Cambodians. It is one of communist Vietnam committing aggression against and annexing Cambodia. It is one of foreign countries coming in and racing to eat and drink Cambodia's flesh and blood. We, Cambodians should clearly recognize the real situation in Cambodia and

grasp the persistent request of our nation and people. As long as Cambodians search for genuine peace and national reconciliation, the path leading to the security of our nation, people, and race will certainly be bright. Confronting all Cambodians now are their consciences, the nation, people, their race of many generations, and history. This defines the line between Cambodians and lackeys of foreigners. This is the line dividing patriotism and national treason.

Ranariddh, Australian Envoy Discuss KR Bounties

BK0501123795 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh, Jan 5 (AFP)—Cambodian co-premier Prince Norodom Ranariddh said Thursday he knew nothing of a reported Khmer Rouge [KR] reward of thousands of dollars to capture foreigners.

"One, I was not aware about it and secondly I don't want to comment," the Prince said, referring to a report the Khmer Rouge had offered some 8,000 dollars to any guerrilla who kidnaps an Australian or American. The newspaper reports apparently came from two Khmer Rouge defectors in northwestern Siem Reap Province who spoke to a journalist over the weekend. But senior officials there could not confirm the reports.

The Australian Ambassador in Phnom Penh also would not speak about the authenticity of the reports. A road-block has been put up outside the building, but the ambassador, Tony Kevin, pointed out that it had been there three weeks.

"There's nothing new about that, it simply flowed from a review of security in early December and it's been agreed with the Cambodian Government," Kevin told AFP, referring to small roadblock manned by two police.

"It's been up since the middle of last month, it's just a precautionary measure," he said.

Last November, Khmer Rouge radio broadcast a typically vitriolic warning it would decapitate captured Australians following Canberra's decision to increase non-lethal military aid to Cambodia to counter the guerrillas. The Khmer Rouge last year abducted and killed several foreigners, including two Australians. But over the last six months the government has been trumpeting the defection of over 3,000 guerrillas during a general amnesty.

In Siem Reap, officials say over 800 guerrillas have defected in the past two months and the provincial governor has now guaranteed security throughout much of this once conflict-ridden area. The provincial governor is in charge of the defector program in Siem Reap which since November has seen the largest number of defections "in one province at one time" said the government. The mass defections were mainly because of government military pressure, cutting off guerrilla

supply lines, said the governor. He said he had not heard any mention of ransom to kidnap foreigners.

Hun Sen, Singapore Defense Minister Hold Talks

BK0301151195 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Samdech Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, granted an audience to His Excellency Yeo Ning Hong, Singapore's defense minister, at the Council of Ministers Office at 0900 on 3 January.

The prime minister highly valued the Singapore defense minister's visit, saying it will promote the fine relations between Cambodia and Singapore and boost investment cooperation with a view to accelerating Cambodia's development. Samdech Hun Sen pointed out that Singapore has granted multifarious assistance through several companies to help the trade, banking, and tourism sectors in Cambodia. Finally, he emphasized that he and the first prime minister will strive to organize security measures to create favorable conditions and provide safety for foreign investors who want to come and do business in Cambodia, thus enabling the country to develop toward prosperity.

In his reply, the Singapore defense minister said he was very pleased with his visit and profoundly thanked Samdech Hun Sen and the first prime minister for having received and briefed his delegation on the security and social situation and the process of redeveloping Cambodia. He reaffirmed that he will try to persuade investors and companies in his country to come and help restore and boost Cambodia's economy, thus contributing to developing Cambodia and making it as prosperous as Singapore.

Hun Sen, Ranariddh Warn Opposition in Speeches

BK0501105095 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 5 Jan 95 pp 1, 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Samdech Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, last week firmly told the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] in Sihanoukville that as prime minister [title as printed] and KRAF co-commander in chief, he will totally oppose anyone who has a desire to destroy the Constitution through various means; such people should be punished with maximum severity "and officers and troops should grasp this point."

The samdech pointed out that in 1994 there were various attempts to abolish the Constitution that emerged from the elections. The 2 July coup was an attempt to destroy not only the Royal Government but also the Constitution which resulted from the elections. However, we were able to thwart it. Had we not been able to prevent it, the whole of Cambodia would have been the victim, not merely Ranariddh or Hun Sen. "After the coup there

were successive attempts through other means to abolish the Constitution. Therefore, the KRAF have to provide all kinds of protection to the government to defend the Kingdom of Cambodia's Constitution. We have to punish those who destroy the Constitution. Their activities cannot be allowed because this is the same as a coup by other means."

Samdech Hun Sen did not elaborate on the attempts to abolish the Constitution. Analysts thought that the attempts Hun Sen referred to were perhaps attempts calling for a power restructuring that has been determined by the Constitution.

The samdech further said that if Cambodia does not follow the present Constitution, the whole of Cambodia will be destroyed. Do not think that once you have destroyed the present Constitution you will receive foreign aid. You should realize that abolishing the present Constitution means that not only are the Cambodian people's efforts destroyed, but the nearly 2,000 million dollars spent by the United Nations to achieve elections in Cambodia—which the United Nations considered as the only success in its history of keeping world peace—are also negated. And war will certainly break out again and continue, who knows, for hundreds of years more. Now that there is law, this should be abided by; big shots as well as small fry should be equal before the law.

Samdech Hun Sen appealed to the Army and police to provide support to the government to implement and protect the Constitution and to be ready to punish those who destroy the Constitution.

The samdech further said "I hope that those who plan to destroy the Constitution will withdraw; the Army, the Armed Forces will not allow this. And those who understand what law is and what the Constitution is will perhaps not support it. Only a number of persons, full of various ambitions, are aspiring to destroy the Constitution."

Also on the same occasion Samdech Hun Sen disclosed that recently, according to First Prime Minister Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, the Armed Forces—the Army and the police—attempted to march toward the houses of a number of personalities who are opposing the government. Samdech Hun Sen did not give the number of or the names of these people. He only specified that these people are those who have called on the United States and some other countries not to provide military aid to Cambodia because in their view this military aid cannot end the war in Cambodia and this will only make Cambodians continue to fight one another and increase corruption among Army commanders.

Samdech Hun Sen further said that we very much regretted that, while our Army and police lack everything—equipment, foodstuff, ammunition, preventive material, and medicine—and while the Royal Government has made efforts to appeal for foreign military aid,

a number of personalities have instead turned to urging others not to give military and police aid to Cambodia. This difference of view has made countries that are prepared to give that aid hesitant. The samdech said a number of our army and police officers have expressed displeasure with the activities of these Cambodians and are upset with the government, saying that if the government accepts the appeals of these people, it means that the government is not helping them (the KRAF). This has made life harder and harder for them. Therefore they cannot protect the government and defend the territory.

Samdech Hun Sen stressed that those people should realize that military aid consists not only of ammunition but also of equipment for defending the territory, territorial waters, and airspace; it requires patrol boats, radar systems, engineering equipment for repairs and construction, demining equipment, medical equipment, medicine, clothing, and so on. Why cannot these people understand this? "However, I would like to appeal to those who denounce the Army and police to be careful with their words; otherwise the government might find it difficult to prevent a demonstration, because when the living standards of the Army and police deteriorate, these troops will no longer be able to control them. They will certainly march toward the houses of those who have appealed to foreign countries not to provide military aid, and the government will find it very difficult to stop this because the troops will have guns in their hands."

At another event, Prince Krompreah First Prime Minister, concluding his address at the end of last week, after inaugurating the garden along the Basak river in Takhmau town, directly criticized Samdech Son Sann, for example, who has said the Royal Government keeps fighting instead of uniting and reconciling the nation. What about Samdech Son Sann himself? What has he done for the Royal Government? He refused to do anything ... [ellipsis as printed] just goes around talking about national reconciliation and union ... [ellipsis as printed] They have refused to look at the Royal Government's success; for example, hundreds, thousands, of Khmer Rouge compatriots have returned to the Royal Government.

The samdech [Ranariddh] said that the government, that is, himself and Samdech Hun Sen, are at present cooperating to solve various difficult problems, one after another, aimed at reconciling and uniting the nation and developing the country.

The prince krompreah further said that when the former minister of the economy was in office, one U.S. dollar was equivalent to 2,740 Riel; under the new economy minister, one U.S. dollar is equivalent to 2,550 or 2,600 at most. Which minister made the economy go down more?

The prince krompreah affirmed that, furthermore, the former minister, when in the United States, went around saying that Cambodia's economy was going down... Did

this problem occur during the 15-month tenure of the former person in charge or during that of the new minister?

Hun Sen Defines Naval Mission in 31 Dec Speech

BK0201105995 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Jan 95

[Speech by Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia, at Ream Naval Base in Sihanoukville on 31 December—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Summary] Today, I am very happy to be able to visit our important Ream naval base again. On behalf of "the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC], the first prime minister, and the commander-in-chief of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF], I would like to extend the warmest and most solicitous greetings to all naval officers and the rank and file of the base, and praise all of you for your achievements over the past year." I wish you all the bests. May you achieve new successes in 1995.

First, I would like to inform you about the situation concerning the implementation of "our historic tasks within the framework of our new Constitution" over the past year. According to the optimists, the political situation in Cambodia is generally very favorable now. Why? We have put a definite end to the political and military hostility and confrontation and reached the "stage of national reconciliation." This achievement has enabled Cambodia to muster the human and spiritual strength and resources to rebuild the country. As for the further destruction committed by the Khmer Rouge against the nation, that is a separate issue; the government has nothing to do with it. "Those who have said that the government is a warmonger should watch their language." The government has run out of political opportunities to allow the Khmer Rouge to participate, because "the group has not only opposed the Paris accord but everything pursued by the elected government." Therefore, the government has done nothing more than necessary and defined by the Constitution, so the Khmer Rouge issue is a separate problem. Also, we should understand that this problem is not new and only occurred in Cambodia in 1993, 1994, or 1995. It is older than some of you present here. The Khmer Rouge has not only opposed the present government but also the one in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era and a later one. In the end, as it had no one to oppose, it then liquidated over 3 million people. This group opposed the Cambodian people and continues to do so. It is the Khmer Rouge's own affair, and it has nothing to do with the government.

What is important is that a Constitution has been promulgated, allowing us to marshal human and spiritual strength and resources to rebuild the country. It is this event that is extremely favorable to the Cambodian situation.

It is true that the security, economic, and social situations are not yet completely satisfactory, but I believe that no other government would be able to do more. We do not ignore our shortcomings. We will do what we can to ensure the continuity of our state and make its processes more effective.

Over more than a year, the Army, which has supported the RGC, "has agreed to undergo reform to make itself efficient at defending the country and guaranteeing security for the people." Along with this, we have also started administrative reform, and the National Assembly is trying to approve new laws with the view of rebuilding the state within a legal framework.

We have done many things; we do not remain idle. "So, taking into account the present favorable conditions in the country and the world, we do believe that the situation in 1995 will become more promising."

Taking this opportunity, the RGC wishes to commend our KRAF for the assistance it has provided to the government in its defense of the people's welfare, especially in 1994. "If there were no intervention and protection from the KRAF, not only the people in Sihanoukville but also the government and the National Assembly in Phnom Penh would have been unable to survive." Also the government wishes "to commend and thank the KRAF for its speedy intervention to prevent the 2 July coup d'etat."

The government also wishes to commend the KRAF, including the Navy, for having caused the Khmer Rouge to face great difficulties, thereby stabilizing the situation in Sihanoukville and Kampot Province and along Routes 2, 3, and 4. This is very good because if there is no security, we can never develop our country. We are duty-bound not only to defend our country, but also to promote our socioeconomic development. We will then use the development to maintain political stability and security. This is the basis of the policy currently implemented by the government.

The Army should also be recognized for its contribution to preventing all illegal activities, such as destruction of national resources and smuggling, to increase state revenue. These are the important tasks that all of you have carried out.

Another task the Navy should fulfill is "to protect all fishing lots" according to a recent government decision. This is your new duty. The Khmer Rouge is levying taxes or demanding supplies near fishing lots to maintain its forces, so the naval unit has the duty of protecting the fishing lots in the Tonle Sap Lake region. We will not close those fishing lots, but strive to block the Polpotists from forcing fishing lot owners to provide them with supplies. "The Army is asked to accept and meet the Agriculture Ministry's request for fishery protection and suppression of illegal logging activities. The Navy is also urged to crack down on a number of unlawful acts, such as smuggling and unauthorized fishing, that often occur

in our seas. "Another important task the Navy has to carry out is defense of our territorial waters and islands where oil has been discovered. Some companies have already found oil while others continue exploration. "If we are unable to defend them, we will then face grave economic danger."

Tourism Increases Despite Security Threat

BK0401112095 Phnom Penh PIINOM PENII POST in English 30 Dec 94-12 Jan 95 p 17

[Report by Moeun Nariddh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] More visitors are flocking to Cambodia despite some United Kingdom tourist companies refusing to sell the Cambodian destination. By October, with three months still to be counted, tourism numbers were up 46 percent on last year—139,921 compared to 96,020.

"Five daily flights to Angkor Wat are always full of tourists," said Thong Khon, the Secretary of State for Tourism, in an interview with the Post on December 27. He said the number of tourists has increased from day to day, especially from United States, Japan, France, Australia and China. This was despite some major British tourism companies having stopped marketing Cambodia in the wake of the recent hostage deaths and continuing security concerns.

The British Government, in a general notice on November 1, advised its citizens not to travel to Cambodia. In a Travel Trade Gazette report published early this month, UK operators reported many cancellations of holidays since late October.

"We've stopped selling Cambodia," Ms Sarah Erskine, Kuoni UK's product manager, was quoted saying: "There has been no activity since the Foreign Office advisory. We haven't dropped it but obviously if this happens again and again, we will. Security is paramount to us."

Chris May, director of Premier Holidays, said he would not comment if Cambodia would be featured in Premier's 1996 brochure. Premier dedicated a lot of space to Cambodia in the 1995 brochure but "we've taken Cambodia off sale indefinitely," he said. Cambodia's loss was Vietnam's gain, he said.

"We have to act on the Foreign Office advice. You cannot ignore it even though information from our local agents says it's safe to go to Phnom Penh and Angkor Wat," said Silverbird managing director Jerry Quinn.

The report said that only one travel agent, Asia World Travel, was still selling Cambodia. Asia World Travel chief executive David Pettigrew said provided tourists only visit Phnom Penh and fly to Siem Reap, Cambodia was safe. "Going overland anywhere is a no-no".

"We explain to consumers and at the end of it, we ask them to sign a waiver saying that we've advised them. This is just to cover ourselves," Mr. Pettigrew said.

He added: "We've had cancellations, I have to say. It's not a big volume destination, so the cancellation were few. I think panic got into it."

"Cambodia was doing quite well. It was convenient then to tag onto Vietnam," he said.

When asked about the British response, Thong Khon said: "I cannot give any comments. It depends on the other governments who are still sending their tourists to Cambodia because they think there is no problem with security."

He said he hoped those British companies quoted would send their tourists to Cambodia like other countries in the near future. The ministry had recently announced revised entry visa and exit fee for tourists to Cambodia—altogether \$3 cheaper than at present.

PGNUNS Issues Communique Reviewing 1994 Events

BK0401134895 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Nov 95

[“Press communique” issued by the Secretariat of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation Cabinet on 2 January; place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] The cabinet of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGNUNS] held its weekly working session on 2 January, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Khieu Samphan, prime minister and minister of the National Army, and with the participation of all members.

After hearing reports from all ministries, the session discussed all their aspects in detail, examining the overall situation of the nation-saving and race-preserving struggle of our Cambodian nation and people during 1994 and putting forth a program as our political orientation for 1995.

I. In 1994, the nation-saving and race-preserving struggle of our Cambodian nation and people made further important progress in various fields.

In the political field, our entire Cambodian nation and people became increasingly active and dynamic in their multifaceted struggle to fight and reject the two-headed traitors. Our nation and people were more united in generating a force of peace, national reconciliation, and national concord against the two-headed traitors, the communist Vietnamese enemies, and their bosses, the U.S.-Australian-French warmongers.

In the countryside, the 7 million fraternal peasants who were seething with national and social hatred during the

past 16-odd years joined hands in waging the guerrilla and people's war to gradually smash and sweep away all types of civilian administrations of the communist Vietnamese puppets in the villages and communes.

In Phnom Penh, the fraternal students waged a persistent struggle in all forms over national and social issues. They resolutely opposed the presence of the 4 million ethnic Vietnamese who were wolfing down Cambodia and the communist Vietnamese annexing Cambodian territory, waters, and islands by the tens of thousands of square kilometers. They opposed the two-headed traitors for being extremely fascist and utterly corrupt, for pillaging the nation and people, and for starving the people to death.

Abroad, our brothers worked against grants of military aid to the two-headed traitors and demanded national reconciliation and an end to the war.

In military matters, during the current dry season and the 16th rainy season [since 1968], the two-headed traitors saw their forays seriously defeated one after another on every battlefield by our Cambodian nation and people in collaboration with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. Some 70 to 80 percent of their forces, commanders and troops alike, were dispersed or smashed. The few remnants lost all their fighting spirit and have been fleeing their positions by the dozens and in whole units. Their soldiers refused to die for them and they failed to recruit new ones because the people were opposing them more vigorously.

In economic and financial matters, the two-headed traitors had virtually nothing left. They did not even have salaries for civil servants in all their ministries and departments or for servicemen in their army. Their ranks were racked with dissension and constant strife.

II. The villainous alliance, when joining forces with communist Vietnam to give birth to the two-headed government, expected that the latter would be able to solve this or that problem and to serve their warmongering policy of undermining peace and national reconciliation. The two-headed traitors were utterly isolated, however. They have been plunging headlong toward deeper abysses in all fields and sectors. Nothing can save them. If they persist in continuing to fan the flames of war, theirs can only be a downward course toward even deeper abysses until they reach the point of total disintegration.

In addition to this extremely desperate situation of the two-headed traitors, their warmongering bosses have also bogged down elsewhere. On one hand, they have been strongly opposed by their own people, who demand that they desist from igniting war against the Cambodian nation and people. On the other hand, they have seen their warmongering policy of undermining regional peace and stability repeatedly opposed by the countries and peoples of the region. Furthermore, they have been

resisted and opposed by the world's peace- and justice-loving people fighting for sovereignty and the right to self-determination of all people in the world.

III. Strong with a resolute determination to fight in self-defense and in defense of territorial integrity and refusing to be conquered and allow Cambodia to become another Kampuchea Kraom [Cambodian territory annexed by Vietnam in the past], the resistance forces of our entire Cambodian nation and people constitute a tremendously powerful and invincible force. The communist Vietnamese enemies, who sent hundreds of thousands of their troops in a bid to crush and swallow up Cambodia in one stroke, met with a most serious setback. UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia], too, experienced a most serious setback. Now those in the alliance who connived with communist Vietnam to fatten the two-headed traitors are facing the same devastating setback.

Riding the crest of our nation-saving and race-preserving struggle's advantageous situation in all areas, the cabinet would like to make the following appeal to our Cambodian nation and people, including the 7 million fraternal peasants, the fraternal inhabitants of Phnom Penh, and the fraternal Cambodian residents abroad: Please, maintain your fighting heroism even more vigorously and actively, oppose and reject the two-headed traitors and the old and new enemies, and inflict upon them even more serious setbacks.

The two-headed traitors, whose blood is clogging up in all their arteries and vessels and whose flesh is rotting, can in no way withstand the prodigious force of our Cambodian nation and people.

Only in this way can we bury the two-headed traitors and end communist Vietnam's war of aggression and genocide, which is the root cause of all of our tragedies. Only in this way can we achieve national reconciliation and peace in response to the profound and sacred aspiration of our entire Cambodian nation and people, and work together to build our country and save and perpetuate our Cambodian nation and race.

Monday, 2 January 1995
The Secretariat of the PGNUNS Cabinet

Indonesia

Commander Views Arrest of Three Timor Youths

BK0501090995 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian
5 Jan 95 p 17

[FBIS Translated Text] Jayapura, KOMPAS—Three East Timor youths were arrested on 28 December 1994 at about 2000 East Indonesian Standard Time [1100 GMT] while trying to escape to Australia via Sorong. Major General I Ketut Wirdhana, commander of the Eighth Trikora Military Region covering Maluku and Irian Jaya, said this to reporters during a coffee morning

[preceding two words in English] function at the Hall of the Eighth Trikora Military Region Command on Wednesday.

The three youths Lino Guterres (23), Jose da Costa (26), and Luis Pinto, who are East Timor football players, came to Sorong for a match with the host team. "They, however, remained in Sorong after their team left for home," added Infantry Colonel Iping Sumantri, assistant to the Trikora Military Region commander for intelligence, who was accompanying the regional military commander.

With the assistance of IB [not further specified] in Sorong, they obtained identity cards, certificates of good conduct, birth certificates, and passports to escape to Australia. "Lino, Jose, and Luis became Suryono, Melky Franse, and John Clemens on their respective identity cards. Thanks to the assistance of other state personnel, the three youths were, however, arrested before they managed to leave Sorong," he said.

It is strongly believed that one of them was a former detainee. "This is because he took part in an anti-integration demonstration in Dili," Iping stated.

Their cases are being treated as criminal offenses. Their cases will be later handled by the Udayana Military Region Command [which has jurisdiction over East Timor]. "Thus, more complete data will be obtained," the regional military commander said.

The Trikora Military Region commander reminded the OPM [Free Papua Movement, fighting for a separate state in Irian Jaya] activists and sympathizers to immediately follow the dynamism of development, particularly to give recognition to the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, which will be a half century old on 17 August 1995.

"They should no longer dream of establishing their own state because Irian Jaya has been freed from colonial rule and has been merged with Indonesia since 1969. Even the United Nations has recognized the status," said the former commander of the Second Division of the Army Strategic Command based in Malang.

Also, please do not dream of becoming a minister or a president. It is not easy to become a village headman, let alone a minister or a president. "However, you can easily become a war commander or a minister to serve crocodiles in the jungles," he said to the laughter of the reporters.

Somebody should certainly possess knowledge to become a minister or an official. Irianese can study everywhere because they live in an independent country. For this reason, they must also be able to compete with other citizens. Thus, they must not simply become jealous for their own shortcomings," he said. [closing quote as published]

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Continuing, the two-star general said the number of OPM members had continued to decrease through 1994. "They had 86 pieces of various weaponry. Suppose one rifle was used by three persons, then there would be only about 300 members," he said.

Indeed, more members and sympathizers have returned to society. "Well, what we hope is that they will voluntarily return to society. We will no longer launch armed operations. If possible, they will even be spared punishment if they do not violate the law," he stated.

Although many OPM members have returned to society, many others still remain in Papua New Guinea. Because of our excellent relations with Papua New Guinea, we will obviously not pursue them there," he concluded.

Minister Comments on Increased Foreign Debt

BK0501104695 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0546
GMT 5 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, 5 Jan (ANTARA)—By the end of the 1995-96 fiscal year, Indonesia's foreign debt is projected to stand at almost U.S.\$100 billion (more than 200 trillion rupiah), but the debt service ratio [DSR] will go down to 30.4 percent compared to the DSR of the 1994-95 fiscal year at 32.4 percent.

"We must admit that these figures are rather high, but our economy is also growing because of the increased foreign debts," said Saleh Afiff, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and development supervision, who, along with other ministers of the sixth development cabinet, disclosed the background information on the formulation of the 1995-96 draft state budget to domestic and foreign correspondents in Jakarta on Wednesday night.

Afiff Saleh said the increase of foreign debts, currently at about U.S.\$93 billion, is caused by an increase in the private sector's debts. This means that the state budget and finance will not be affected if the new debts are used for efficient production without inflating development project expenses.

He added that the government is taking measures to prevent foreign debts from increasing by, among other things, accelerating the repayment of high-interest loans with funds raised from the overseas sale of Indosat state corporation's shares. [passage omitted]

* Articles Examine Challenges Facing APEC

* Mutual Cooperation Urged

95SE0035A Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
15 Nov 94 pp 9, 11

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta (SUARA KARYA)—The challenge APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] faces is not the big differences among the economic levels of the forum's members. The challenge is how

APEC can have mutually profitable economic cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Hartarto, coordinating minister for industry and trade, expressed this opinion Monday morning, 14 November, to about 1,000 participants in the 1994 APEC Business Conference at the Jakarta Fairgrounds arena at Kemayoran, Jakarta. The participants were domestic and international private businessmen, senior government officials, and economic experts and observers from the APEC region. The conference will continue until Tuesday (today). It is a component of the APEC Expo and Business Meeting, which Vice President Try Sutrisno opened last Saturday [12 November].

According to Hartarto, who served as the main speaker and the one who officially opened the conference, the achievement of this mutually profitable cooperation requires that economic superpowers such as the United States and Japan come to the front to show their leadership in translating the Uruguay Round into practice. These developed countries need also to eliminate non-tariff barriers and reduce tariffs faster than the GATT schedule drawn up this year.

In addition, such initiative by the developed countries will also be a commitment to APEC cooperation, which includes the accomplishments of the Jakarta meeting of ministers, who approved 12 investment principles and a variety of other things. These have become agenda items for the summit conference of 18 economic leaders of APEC countries at Bogor today.

In stressing his views to the conference participants, who included six ministers of the Sixth Development Cabinet, Hartarto first analyzed trends in world economic development. He began with an analysis of economic reformation since the fall of communism in many countries. The most important development was the birth of the GATT/Uruguay Round agreement, which will create the WTO (World Trade Organization).

He said the world must still work hard for agreement on trade regulations. The WTO itself will have the power to force eradication of protectionism for the sake of guaranteeing fairer world trade, while also encouraging international trade and investment.

Concerning that, he stressed that ratification of provisions regarding the WTO is very important for each country. "On that subject, I announce to you with pleasure that Indonesia has just ratified the WTO provisions," Hartarto said, expressing his hope that all countries who signed the GATT agreement will ratify it quickly.

After analyzing the Asia Pacific region, which has undergone very dynamic growth, he described trade and investment activities in the area as having experienced amazing expansion. The region, excluding the United States, contributed 24 percent of the world's GDP in 1991.

Related to this, Indonesia has implemented its policy of opening itself widely to economic cooperation with foreign investors. For this purpose, the government continuously ensures political stability and has spurred economic growth to 6 percent per year, which includes a 16 percent annual increase in non-oil-and-gas exports. In addition, the government tightly controls inflation so that it will not exceed two digits [as published]. Moreover, the role of the private sector is being expanded, and government-owned businesses are steadily being transferred to the private sector.

Also, the minister called on foreign investors present to take advantage of investment opportunities in Indonesia. Opportunities that still remain and that need investor participation are in toll road construction, transportation, airports, telecommunications, etc. Not to be left out are improvements in the knowledge and skills of workers and the development of small- and medium-sized businesses.

In the conference room on the afternoon of the same day, KADIN [Chamber of Commerce and Industry] General Chairman Aburizal Bakrie and Pedro Linana G., general chairman of the Chilean Chamber of Commerce, signed a memorandum of understanding [MOU] on trade and investment. Chilean President Eduardo Frei and Indonesian Minister of Tourism, Post, and Telecommunication Joop Ave witnessed the signing.

Joop Ave and Aburizal Bakrie stressed in their remarks that there has long been economic cooperation between Indonesia and Chile but that with the signing of this MOU today they will further expand this cooperation.

In his speech, the Chilean president expressed the hope that his country can play an active role in advancing APEC economic cooperation, including cooperation with Indonesia.

* Views of ROK Foreign Minister

95SE0035B Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian
15 Nov 94 pp 1, 8

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta (SUARA KARYA)—South Korean Foreign Minister Dr. Han Sung-chu views as serious the future challenges APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] faces in a world order that is undergoing fundamental transformation. If APEC is successful, it will bring peace and prosperity to the Pacific region. On the other hand, the failure of APEC would bring danger to the region and instability to the world. Because of globalization and the interdependence that exists among APEC members, however, he believes that APEC will achieve its objectives of improving the welfare of societies in the Pacific region.

Speaking Monday [14 November] in Jakarta to an APEC open forum entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" sponsored by the Indonesian Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (INPEC) and the CSIS [Center for Strategic and International Studies], Han Sung-chu

said that following the GATT Uruguay Round and in a period marked by population explosion and rapid environmental damage, regional and global development priorities need redefining. However, the principles behind any development priorities and strategies must not exclude the interdependence and economic globalization that have become facts.

The South Korean foreign minister said that, especially for APEC, four basic issues will affect the future existence of this regional economic cooperation forum. The first is harmony between globalization and regionalism. The second is gradual balance among the many APEC activities and growth patterns. The third is balance between depth of cooperation and expansion of membership. The fourth is the synchronization of differing economic regionalism processes.

He pointed out that the future existence of APEC will depend on, among other things, its attitude toward globalization and free trade under the WTO. APEC's role in globalization is indeed large, because it represents about half the world's GNP and trade. That means APEC decisions will affect globalization.

Because APEC follows the principle of open regionalism, APEC should be in harmony and compatible with globalization and free trade under the WTO. Han Sung-chu said this is very important for the East Asian economy, because there is no regional economic cooperation forum other than APEC in which East Asian countries take part. This region has the most dynamic economy in the world, with exports that increased from \$30 billion in 1970 to \$850 billion in 1993.

Concerning this, he said that on the principle of open regionalism, APEC must be able to bring its members to face globalization for the sake of peace and prosperity in the Pacific region.

Many views, with differing emphases, have been presented on how APEC should be developed. Some want it to be only a consultative body. Others want APEC to arrange settlements of disputes among members, and others emphasize free trade as the main goal.

According to the South Korean foreign minister, there will be weakness if APEC is allowed to develop gradually and slowly, because it will not be able to gain market momentum. APEC development cannot be forced into excessive haste, however, because of differences among members in such things as levels of development. On the other hand, APEC activities have multiplied and are of great variety. Thus, the problem that must be resolved in the future is how to ensure balance between the volume of activities and gradual APEC development.

A need for depth of cooperation within APEC was agreed upon at Seattle last year. Therefore, a temporary moratorium was approved on expansion of membership for three years, until 1996. The main criteria for APEC

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membership are geographic location and regional economic ties. In connection with this, Han Sung-chu discussed the possibility of future membership for Russia, Vietnam, and North Korea.

He said that the three Chinas, namely the PRC, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, were accepted as APEC members at Seoul several years ago and that Russia was the only one that had not yet joined. Because Russia, a Pacific Rim country, is a big military power and has good economic potential, it is time to think about involving Russia in APEC, the South Korean foreign minister said.

Vietnam, which is a candidate for ASEAN membership and has begun to adopt a market economy, also needs to be considered for membership in APEC. As for North Korea, Han Sung-chu said that South Korea has interests in North Korea's participation in APEC. It depends, however, on whether North Korea shows any interest in joining APEC and wants to conduct economic reformation like that performed by Vietnam. He thinks flexibility is needed in the expansion of APEC membership, which must be balanced by depth of APEC cooperation.

The world's economy is now centered in three regions: Europe, North America, and East Asia. European economic integration is relatively in place. That is not so with APEC and North America (NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement]).

According to the South Korean foreign minister, the thing that needs to be guarded carefully is synchronization between APEC and NAFTA, whose existence is now a reality. If NAFTA were to act alone and ignore APEC, that would produce a catastrophe for the Pacific, and East Asia would be certain to have a specific reaction to NAFTA.

Another subject needing attention is the position of the two big powers, the United States and Russia. Now that the Cold War is over, there has been a shift from security to economic issues. The United States and Russia are still the main military powers of the world, however.

From the economic aspect, the United States is geographically linked directly to the three economic forces, namely Europe, East Asia, and North America, whereas Russia is linked only to Europe and East Asia (APEC). The orientation of the U.S. economy is more toward Asia, and at some point in time the same may be said of Russia. Therefore, according to Han Sung-chu, APEC could become an arena of competition for influence between the United States and Russia. Can APEC reconcile the United States and Russia in the Pacific region? The South Korean foreign minister said this is a question that APEC needs to study.

Laos

Leaders Send Greetings to Cuba on Anniversary

*BK3112102294 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT
31 Dec 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vientiane, December 31 (KPL)—President Nouhak Phoumsavan of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Prime Minister Khamtai

Siphandon recently sent a telegram of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba on the 36th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Cuba, January 1, 1959-1995.

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Government and people of the Lao PDR, the Lao leaders hailed the attempts of the Cuban people to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and their achievements in their national defence and construction over the past 36 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro.

They also wished Fidel Castro good health and good success in his lofty tasks in the national defence and development. They were confident that the relations of friendship, the solidarity and the cooperation between Laos and Cuba constantly develop in the interest of the two peoples, for peace, and international cooperation.

On this occasion, Mr. Somsavat Lengsavat, Lao foreign minister, also sent a telegram of the same nature to his Cuban counterpart, Mr. Roberto Robaina.

* **Ministries Approve Thai Joint Security Firm**
95P30032

[Editorial Report] An article in the Vientiane daily PASASON in Lao on 25 November on page 2 reports that the Ministries of Interior and Finance and the Foreign Investment Management Committee have approved the formation of the Lao Security Services Company. The firm's president is Vice Minister of Interior Major General Khamphon Boudakham. The company is a joint venture between the Lao Government and the Thai private sector. Twenty percent of the \$640,000 in registered capital will come from the Lao Government. Khamphon said that the company would "guarantee security for stores, factories, hotels, banks, restaurants and so on for businessmen and foreign and domestic entities." He noted that the firm stands behind its guard force, as "every officer has been examined to ensure a clean record and a sense of responsibility." The firm's office is in Ban Nong Bon, Saiseththa District, Vientiane Prefecture.

'Enemy' Casualties in Phou Kout in 1965 Recalled
BK0501093695 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Jan 95

[("Army Tradition Review" feature: "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Battalion 13")]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 8 November 1994, the supreme command of the then Lao People's Liberation Army assigned Battalion 13 to defend Phou Kout—the main entrance to Xieng Khouang and a main target of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. At that time, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen deployed nearly 20 battalions of their

armed forces to make an absurd attack in the Phou Kout area. They mobilized from two to five battalions of their armed forces—as many as 10 battalions at certain times—to engage in each operation. Those battalions were supported by aircraft of various types. Some of the operations lasted for months. In addition to using infantry, each day the enemies sent 100 to 150 sorties of warplanes of various types to bomb and strafe Phou Kout and the houses of the fraternal people in the area with the hope of putting out of action our revolutionary forces. Nevertheless, they were not able to defeat the diamond-hard, steely, resolute spirit of revolutionary struggle of the combatants of Battalion 13.

Later, on 2 May 1965, the enemies mobilized seven battalions to launch an attack against the Phou Kout for the second time. This operation was a fierce, life-or-death one. They deployed infantry and artillery forces, supported by warplanes of various types, to attack Phou Kout. Each and every cadre and combatant of Battalion 13 determinedly fought the enemies in a spirit of self-sacrifice for the nation. When one comrade fell down, many others rose up to take his place and fought resolutely to securely defend Phou Kout. In that operation, our cadres and combatants killed 42 enemy elements.

Noteworthy was the operation launched by the enemies on 11 November 1965. In that operation, the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys deployed a large number of forces and aircraft of various types, which took turns dropping as many as 3,000 to 5,000 bombs on the Phou Kout area each day. However, the cadres and combatants of Battalion 13 fought the enemies heroically and indomitably both on land and in the air. Though they were sometimes starving and exhausted, they fought to the end in a firm and resolute combative spirit. [passage omitted]

The cadres and combatants of entire Battalion 13 recorded glorious achievements. During the period, they engaged in a total of 513 minor or major operations, wiping out 1,826 enemy elements—1,386 were killed, 245 were wounded, and 195 others were captured or forced to surrender. They also seized or destroyed 2,685 guns of various types. The aforementioned achievements reflect the heroic spirit of the cadres and combatants of Battalion 13, who made the supreme sacrifice of their lives for the revolutionary cause. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Envoy Seeks Probe Into Pakistani Arms Smuggling

BK0501092595 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 5 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Pakistani Ambassador Afzal Qadir today asked the government to properly investigate the involvement of Pakistani nationals in arms smuggling for the Abu Sayyaf group in Mindanao. Qadir

said the Pakistani Government is also conducting its own investigation into the case. Qadir is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Raphael Alunan III, Department of Interior and Local Government secretary, and some police and military officials to resolve the issue.

[Begin recording in English] [Qadir] The report says that six Pakistani nationals are suspected of having aided the procurement of the arms. Now, if their activities in and out of Basilan were going on and their movements were suspicious, why weren't they detained and interrogated? And I should have been informed, I should have assisted the authorities in the interrogation. So, this is my point.

[Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo] There have been, [changes thought] I have had a discussion with the ambassador of Pakistan. He expressed some concerns and I said that I had noted his concerns and understood them. Beyond that I believe I would rather not comment.

[Unidentified correspondent] What assurances did he give you?

[Romulo] None. No assurances were asked. [end recording]

Abu Sayyaf Attacks Displace Over 1,000 People

BK0501022095 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 2230 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] More than 1,000 people have left their homes in southern Basilan, Mindanao after the Abu Sayyaf beheaded two persons and attacked four villages in Lantawan. No casualty was reported during the attack, although the people of the four villages panicked and evacuated to the provincial capital compound in Isabela. According to MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] spokesperson Ahmad Omar, the residents of the four villages evacuated after the Abu Sayyaf beheaded a barangay [village] chief and his son on suspicions that they were government spies.

Meanwhile, government forces are reported to be continuing the hunt for the Abu Sayyaf. According to Western Mindanao Police Regional Director Chief Superintendent Roberto Lastimoso, four battalions of army and marines and 600 from the PNP [Philippine National Police] continue their operation against the Abu Sayyaf.

Likewise, there are reports that the Abu Sayyaf guerrillas are planning to kidnap priests and behead them to embarrass Pope John Paul II during his visit to the country. Basilan Provincial Police Chief Superintendent Sukarno De Guzman Tikbala revealed this evil plan after learning about it from intelligence sources. According to Basilan Bishop Romulo de la Cruz, there are only five Catholic priests assigned to Basilan, including Reverend Cirilo Nacorda, who was released by the Abu Sayyaf after being held hostage for two months. Abu Sayyaf aims to use force to establish an Islamic state in Mindanao.

Breakaway Communists Set To Form New Party

BK0501102195 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Dec 94 pp 1, 8

[Report by Aris R. Ilagan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Factionalism within the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA), led by its founder Jose Ma. [Maria] Sison, is expected to worsen in the coming weeks as another communist group will be formed by Filemon Lagman next month.

In an interview at the Sanlakas [Sandigan ng Kalayaan at Demokrasya ng Sambayanan—Foundation of Freedom and Democracy of the People] office in Pasig, Lagman said his group will launch a "reinvented communist movement" that will be a counterpart of the Sison-led CPP-NPA.

Lagman, former leader of the breakaway Manila-Rizal Regional Party Committee (MMRPC), said the party will be composed mainly of MMRPC officials and members and other "Sison rejectionist" groups from Negros, other parts of the Visayas and Mindanao.

He said the new leaders include Byron Bocar, Sixto Carlos, Jr., and Arturo Tabara who were all ousted by Sison from the CPP.

The "rejectionists" refuse to accept Sison's "Reaffirm and Rectify" paper, which summed up the CPP's work during the past decades.

Lagman said the new communist movement will pave the way for a multi-party system and respect the individual dynamism of non-party mass organizations.

Asked to comment on the formation of a new communist party, Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said "the government has been expecting the new development because Sison himself had already indicated it in the past."

De Villa said if members of the new communist movement will denounce armed struggle, it will be respected by the government because of the legalization of the CPP as a political party last year.

Gen. Arturo Enrile, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said "it is better that they (Lagman and his group) form a group because it will be easier for the government to talk to them as a group."

Sison and National Democratic Front (NDF) leader Luis Jalandoni have suspended the peace negotiations with the government during talks in DeBilt, the Netherlands, several months ago because of a deadlock on certain issues.

Thailand**Thanong Not To Stand Trial in Country**

BK0501062995 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jan 95 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former Chat Thai MP [Member of Parliament] for Nakhon Phanom Thanong

Siriprichaphong will not stand trial in Thailand on drug trafficking charges as the alleged crimes occurred outside the country, according to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Committee chairman Suthin Nopphaket said the committee had found a loophole in the law which enabled Mr Thanong to avoid trial here in Thailand or face extradition to the United States.

Representatives of the Foreign Ministry and Supreme Attorney-General Office met with legal experts yesterday to consider if Thailand should comply with the US request to extradite Mr Thanong so he can stand trial in that country on trafficking charges.

The US claimed last year it had sufficient evidence to back allegations that the former MP was involved in the shipment of almost 50 tons of marijuana from Thailand to the US between the years 1977-87.

Mr Thanong voluntarily resigned as a member of the Chat Thai Party and Parliament following revelation of the allegations.

Representatives of the Office of the Supreme Attorney-General led by Deputy Executive Director for Legal Counsel Chaikasem Nitisiri feel the law allows Thailand to send Mr Thanong to the US provided the Cabinet gives its approval.

Foreign Ministry representatives hold a contrary view.

The House committee decided the law on the extradition of Thais or foreign criminals was both confusing and obsolete, and called for its amendment in line with current international legal standards.

Sources said the committee felt Mr Thanong was not subject to any legal action in Thailand because the alleged crime was committed abroad long before the extradition law was amended.

An amendment was introduced in 1989 to give authorities the right to take action against Thais or foreigners residing in Thailand who committed crimes outside the country.

The committee said this was seen as a loophole in the law as Mr Thanong's case predated the amendment.

Article Views U.S. Military's Regional Presence

BK0501073895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jan 95 p 4

[Article by Anurat Maniphant: "Are Regional States in Need of American Military Presence"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangkok today begins hosting regional security talks that hardly will be able to avoid some coverage of the question of America's presence.

Through the weekend, senior officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are brainstorming

towards what will be the second ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), as well as considering security issues that should be raised at the 28th Annual Ministerial Meeting (AMM) taking place in Brunei in July.

The United States, China, and Russia are among the 17 countries and one regional organisation—the European Union—taking part in the ARF launched in Bangkok in July last year.

The US, which in 1992 closed its last bases in Southeast Asia in the Philippines, two months ago failed to obtain Thailand's permission to station supply ships off its coast. Malaysia and Indonesia, which apparently were not directly approached, made clear their opposition to such "floating bases."

But most countries in the Asia Pacific appreciate America's presence, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsawan contends. (China and North Korea are obvious doubters). What is missing, Mr Surin adds, is a clear picture of what regional states want of America in terms of security commitment.

ASEAN's senior officials are not scheduled to come up with the picture this week. But the question "is somewhere in the background," Mr Surin said.

"Somewhere, sometime we have to face the issue," he added, stressing the need for thorough and comprehensive analysis.

The deputy foreign minister made the remarks after receiving US Ambassador to Thailand David Lambertson in a year-end courtesy call. "Not one word" was uttered on the US request to station in the Gulf of Thailand supply ships that would be "ready to go into combat," Mr Surin said.

"The issue is at rest. We have given our firm answer," Mr Surin added. The US would like to see stronger cooperation within the existing arrangements.

"They would like the exercises, training and exchanges already taking place to expand, become more comprehensive and effective," Mr Surin said.

But the ambassador did ask what was wanted of America's presence. "Presence in what form, presence in what context," Mr Surin quoted the envoy as saying.

With the closure of air and naval bases at Clark and Subic in the Philippines, the US presence in the Pacific keeps forces at Guam, Japan, and Hawaii and has access to facilities in Singapore.

The US also has access to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and the Marshall Islands east of the Philippines Mr Surin added.

Diego Garcia offers a large airfield, while the Marshall Islands offer naval facilities. Under a Compact of Free Association with the US which entered into force in

October 1986, the islands are self-governing but leave defence and security to the US.

Mr Surin met Admiral Richard Macke, the US Pacific Forces Commander-in-Chief, in Bangkok in early November after Prime Minister Chuan Likphai rejected the US request. The matter was again raised when US Secretary of State Warren Christopher met the prime minister mid-November during a visit to Bangkok after attending ministerial talk in Jakarta of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Mr Surin, during a late November visit to Washington, reiterated Thailand's position on the matter in talks with Joseph Nye, Assistant Secretary of Defence, and Strobe Talbott, Deputy Secretary of State.

Thailand rejected the US request because it is "not necessary in the present situation in Southeast Asia," Surin said.

"Politically, it is somewhat complicated and sensitive...because no one perceives an obvious, open threat to the region," he added.

But in America's current strategic thinking, the Gulf of Thailand is important, and the stationing of supply ships there would serve what Mr Surin called a "medium-way solution" Washington was working on, one that calls for the withdrawal of US bases from the region while keeping a presence.

"It has been said from the beginning that Southeast Asian waters, especially the Gulf of Thailand, lie midway between Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula—and Southwest Asia—the Gulf (of Persia). It's a strategic place to respond to crises at both ends of the Asian land mass," Mr Surin said.

"If you were to put down one point of the compass here, and extend the other arm, you would find that it (the Gulf of Thailand) is equidistant between Southwest and Northeast Asia. So they would be able to respond, it makes sense from their strategic thinking," he added.

The idea is "to replace the need to have bases in foreign countries which was their policy in the past...during the so-called containment era. Now it is withdrawal but (staying) present. This is a medium-way solution," he said.

Quoting Admiral Macke describing the prepositioning [word as published] of supply ships in the Gulf of Thailand as major strategic priority, Mr Surin said he would not be surprised if Washington would keep trying.

But observers believe that it would do so through bilateral rather than regional avenues, despite Thailand's expressed concern for the sentiments of neighbours.

Washington certainly would not choose the ARF meeting at Brunei in July to raise the issue, Mr Surin reckons.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

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"The ARF would be too big a forum. The ARF would include the Europeans, the Russians, the Chinese," he pointed out.

The size of the ARF indeed may command more attention from ASEAN officials over the next few days. According to Mr Surin, a consensus has been reached among the 18 participants that no more new members are admitted.

"We like to know what we are doing before we admit new members...otherwise it (the ARF) won't achieve the purpose for which it was conceived," he said.

But India, North Korea, Taiwan, and Mongolia have expressed interest in joining the club featuring the six ASEAN member states at the core, and including their immediate neighbours and main trading partners.

Rather than admit newcomers, the forum should try to come up with concrete programmes to build confidence among ourselves, Mr Surin said.

The forum should also seek to "create more transparency on the issue of stability and security and defence and to come up with cooperative measures like monitoring of the safety of sea lanes in Southeast Asia, defence information exchange, and peacekeeping training," he added.

Brunei currently is collating a number of proposals put forward by the US, Australia and South Korea since the inaugural session in Bangkok last July.

A joint proposal from Australia and South Korea calls for ARF participants to convene in Seoul soon to prepare for the session in Brunei this coming July.

"Every participant is eager to make the forum effective and useful," Mr Surin said. The inaugural session in Bangkok was "just to get together." The session in Brunei "must be more substantive," he added.

Parliament Approves New Constitution 4 Jan

BK0401140095 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 4 Jan 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At 1345 today, House Speaker Marut Bunnak presided over the joint House-Senate session which considered the draft constitution.

Prior to the vote, opposition deputies sought permission for extension of the joint session beyond deliberation of the draft constitution, saying that they wanted to address the problems of the people. The speaker rejected their request, however, as this extraordinary session was intended strictly for voting on the third reading of the draft constitution.

The vote, by alphabetical roll-call, was 590 in favor and one opposed.

Since the draft constitution received more than half the votes of the 630 members of Parliament, it will become law upon publication in the Royal Gazette.

The session closed at 1455.

The new constitution contains 211 articles. Changes include a voting age of 18, legal guarantees for equal rights, establishment of an administrative court, requirements for members of parliament to declare their assets and liabilities, and parliamentary inspectors.

After the promulgation of the new constitution, various agencies are obliged to pass laws necessary for implementation of its provisions.

Vietnam

Christopher Remarks on U.S. Liaison Office Noted

BK0501104895 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Jan 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The U.S. Congress has elected Mr. Newt Gingrich, a Republican from Georgia State as chairman of the House of Representatives. The election ends the 40-year-long rule of the Democratic Party in Congress.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said that although the Republican Party controls the Congress, there would be no changes in U.S. foreign policy. Regarding the normalization of relations with Vietnam, Mr. Christopher said they would be implemented normally. Vietnam liaison office will be opened this month before the Vietnam's lunar new year festival.

Police Reportedly Raid Pagodas, Arrest Monk

BK0401044295 (Internet) SEASIA Listserv in English 3 Jan 95

[("Press release" issued by the International Buddhist Information Bureau in Paris on 3 January)]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A communique from the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV) received in Paris today reports that Venerable Thich Huyen Quang, Patriarch of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV) was arrested in Quang Ngai last week, and is now in custody in Nghia Hanh village, Quang Ngai, 10 kms from the Hoi Phuoc Pagoda. A preliminary report gave the date of his arrest as December 31st, but it now appears that he may have been arrested on December 29th 1994.

According to the communique, Security Police have now taken over Hoi Phuoc Pagoda, confiscated the Church's Official Seal, and seized all documents and archives belonging to Ven. Huyen Quang and to the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam.

The official Seal, symbol of Church leadership, was bequeathed to Ven. Huyen Quang by the late Patriarch Thich Don Hau, who named Ven. Huyen Quang as his successor in 1992. The Seal was officially conferred to him at the late Patriarch's funeral at Linh Mu Pagoda,

Hue, on May 3rd 1992. Ven. Huyen Quang established the UBCV "Headquarters in Exile" in Hoi Phuoc Pagoda, where he had been detained under house arrest without charge since 1982. The former UBCV Headquarters, An Quang Pagoda (Ho Chi Minh City) was confiscated by the Government in 1981.

In August 1993, the Government issued a formal ban on Ven. Huyen Quang's activities. Vu Quang, Chairman of the Government Religious Board, wrote a letter on behalf of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, ordering Ven. Huyen Quang to stop all "anti-governmental activities" and give up his religious functions within the UBCV. This order was reinforced by Quang Ngai Security Police Directive 1110/UBQD, dated August 3rd, which forbade Ven. Huyen Quang to use the title of Head of the UBCV Institute for the Propagation of the Faith (Vien Hoa Dao), prohibited him from using Hoi Phuoc Pagoda as the seat of the UBCV, and ordered him to surrender the Church Seal to the authorities. Despite these bans, 77-year-old Ven. Huyen Quang continued to advocate the legitimacy of the UBCV, and make public appeals for religious freedom and the respect of human rights.

Ven. Huyen Quang's arrest follows a clamp-down on a recent UBCV operation to collect and distribute relief aid to the victims of flooding in the Mekong Delta, where 500,000 people were made homeless and over 300 people killed. Security Police arrested all the leaders of the UBCV Rescue Mission in Ho Chi Minh City in November 1994, and put Ven. Huyen Quang under tight security detention in his Pagoda. In protest against this new wave of repression, Ven. Huyen Quang began a hunger strike on December 27th 1994.

These arrests appear to be part of a concerted anti-Buddhist security sweep unleashed by Security Police at the end of the year. Security Police have systematically raided Buddhist Pagodas in Hue, Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Ngai, harassing Buddhist clergy and followers, controlling identity papers and confiscating documents. During a Police raid at Phuoc Duyen and Linh Quang Pagodas in Hue, Thich Thai Hung and Thich Hanh Duc (n.b. not Thich Hanh Duc of Son Linh Pagoda, Ba Ria) were arrested on 25.12.1994.

UBCV Buddhists express particular concern about Ven. Thich Quang Do, whose Pagoda on Tran Huy Lieu Street, Ho Chi Minh City (Thanh Minh Pagoda) was ransacked by Security Police on 31.12.1994. Buddhists fear that this forebodes Ven. Quang Do's imminent arrest.

68-year-old Ven. Quang Do, Secretary General of the UBCV, is one of the most outspoken supporters of the UBCV movement for religious freedom. Imprisoned with Ven. Huyen Quang in 1977, he was released, then detained under house arrest without charge from 1982-1992. In August 1994, Ven. Quang Do sent a letter to VCP [Communist Party of Vietnam] Secretary General Do Muoi, along with an audacious, 44-page "Analysis of the Errors of the Vietnamese Communist Party in

regards to the Nation and to Buddhism in Vietnam". A copy of this important document was sent to the International Buddhist Information Bureau in Paris with the request that it be published within three months if the VCP made no reply. Another copy was handed to representatives of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention during their visit to Ho Chi Minh City on October 30th 1994 by a delegation of UBCV Buddhists.

The Vietnam Committee on Human Rights strongly condemns the arbitrary arrest of Ven. Huyen Quang and other Buddhist dignitaries in Hue as a grave violation of the right to religious freedom and the right to security of the person, rights guaranteed in the SRV 1992 Constitution and the UN Declaration on Human Rights.

The Vietnam Committee on Human Rights calls on the United Nations, Governments of the European Union, the United States, Australia, Japan, all donor countries and international financial institutions supporting Vietnam's economic development to press the Vietnamese authorities to fulfill human rights clauses embodied in bilateral agreements, concretely by releasing Venerable Huyen Quang immediately and unconditionally, and by ceasing Police harassment and intimidation of Buddhists and all other Vietnamese citizens who are merely exercising their legitimate right to peacefully express their opinions and religious beliefs.

Government Increases 'Repression' Against Buddhists

BK0401024795 (Internet) SEASIA Listserv in English
3 Jan 95

[“Press Statement” issued by the International Buddhist Information Bureau in Paris on 29 December]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] According to an urgent communication from the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam [UBCV] received yesterday in Paris by the Vietnam Committee on Human Rights, Vietnam is stepping up repression against Buddhists in provinces all over the country. UBCV Buddhists continue to be isolated, harassed, and detained, whereas Buddhist leaders of the State-sponsored Vietnam Buddhist Church (VBC) are put under increasing pressure to condemn the UBCV in public denunciation campaigns. The report gives the following update:

In Quang Ngai, Security Police continue to seal off Hoi Phuoc Pagoda, where UBCV Patriarch Thich Huyen Quang has been held under house arrest since 1982, and hold the Patriarch incommunicado. Buddhists bringing food parcels and doctors seeking to treat the Patriarch's high blood pressure condition have all been refused entry to the Pagoda. The UBCV reports that surveillance was stepped up after Ven. Huyen Quang wrote to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on October 20th asking permission to launch a rescue mission for flood victims in the Mekong Delta. The Government made no formal reply

to this request, but retaliated by dispersing the Mission's convoy, arresting its organisers and appropriating all the relief aid.

All Buddhist clergy and followers connected to Ven. Huyen Quang Security Police have been subjected to continual harassment and interrogation. [sentence as received] In December, Venerable Thich Giai An, Head of the VBC Quang Ngai Standing Executive Committee was ordered to hold a meeting of the Quang Ngai VBC to denounce Ven. Huyen Quang for "sowing disunity among the religious". However, the VBC official refused, saying "I am a monk, not a coward! If I unite Buddhist clergy, it will be for Buddhist affairs, not to denounce anyone!"

In Ho Chi Minh City, UBCV dignitaries Thich Khong Tanh, Thich Nhat Ban, Thich Tri Luc, and lay-followers Nhat Thuong and Dong Ngoc, who were arrested on 5th-6th November for their participation in the UBCV Relief Mission, are still detained without charge, deprived of the right to communicate with their families. The UBCV report includes a copy of several Police summonses which authorize relatives to bring food parcels—but not to meet—the five Buddhists "who are currently detained at Prison No. 3C Ton Duc Thang Street", (Ward 1, Ho Chi Minh City). The Vietnamese Government has systematically denied reports of the arrests as "fabrications". The Vietnam Committee is

forwarding these authorizations along with other documents to the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to call for an inquiry by the UN Commission on Human Rights (see annex) [annex not included as received].

In Hue, on December 7th, Venerable Thich Nhu Dat and 12 novice Buddhists monks were detained for "working sessions" at the Security Police Headquarters. Three days later, they had still not been released, and Buddhists fear they may still be under detention today.

The UBCV report connr detention with the recent dispute over the reopening of the "School of Fundamental Buddhist Studies" in Bao Quoc Pagoda on 27.11.1994. Thich Nmember of the VBC Executive Board in the province of Thua Thien-Hua, contested the political criteria imposed on the school's curriculum, and sge "Complaint" to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on November 14th. The 12 novices detained are among the 105 signatories of a Petition handed to Headmaster, Thich Thien Sieu, which denounced "the excessive restrictions imposed on Buddhist clergy by the provincial authorities, which subvert the independence [of Buddhism]". Several monks and nuns were injured when police and a number of officials from the State-sponsored VBC brutallized novices handing over the Petition at the School's opening. The authorities said that charges of "subverting public order" would be investigated.

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